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*Robert Lenox.*  
(NEW YORK.)

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*Robert Lenoir?*

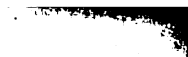
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TORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE MOST CELEBRATED

VOYAGES,

AND DISCOVERIES,

FROM THE

TIME OF COLUMBUS

TO THE

PRESENT PERIOD.

---

on apis inde tulit *colleptos sedula flores.*" Ovid.

---

WILLIAM MAJOR, LL.D.

VOL. IV.

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VOYAGE OF  
*PETER KOLBEN, A. M.*  
TO THE  
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

---

KOLBEN was a gentleman and a scholar. Nature formed him for a traveller, and education qualified him to describe what he saw. His account of the Hottentots has been long esteemed for its accuracy and authenticity; and forms the basis of subsequent compilations; and though following travellers have superseded some part of his remarks, by fuller details from fresher sources, his voyage will always retain a place in every respectable collection of this kind.

When a man, so well qualified to write and to observe as Kolben was, gives his narrative in the first person, we should be doing an injustice to our readers, did we alter his manner or his style. The alterations or omissions which we shall make will be only such as Kolben would have made, had he lived till the present period, and written in the English language.

As I had early, says our author, felt an ardent desire to travel, it may be imagined what a transport of joy I felt, when I was informed by my generous

Vol. IV. B

nerous patron, Baron Van Krosick, prior to his Prussian majesty, and whose honour to serve in quality of secretar met my approbation, he was ready to his own charge, to reside at the Cape Hope, in order to make astronomical observations in that distant extremity of Africa. In deepest sense of gratitude I express my acknowledgments for this unsolicited and my noble patron having settled salary for my maintenance, I prepared my voyage. From Berlin I proceeded to Amsterdam, where I embarked on board the Union, the Dutch East India ship then lying at Texel.

It was on the 8th of January 1769 the Union set sail, with eight more of the company's ships, bound for the East Indies. On the 13th of March, steering round South of the Cape de Verd Islands, we had a view of the rocks and mountains, the situation and extent of the city bearing the name.

After saluting the castle of the Braya with fifteen guns, which was immediately visited by a Portuguese gentleman accompanied by a negro Romish priest, who had received orders, the better to promote the conversion of his countrymen. They were entertained on board; and the father, I observed, ate at least two pounds of bread and drank an astonishing quantity of wine, after which he sung, danced, and sh



though he might be but an indifferent priest, he would make an excellent harlequin.

At parting, this ecclesiastic invited several of us to dine with him, and to view what he called his fine library. The invitation was accepted; and two days after we waited on him at his house, where he received and entertained us in the best style he could; making a display of his library, which consisted of a body of the civil law, (of which he gave us to understand he was doctor) some popish legends, and a few brevianes.

On the 18th we paid a visit to the governor at the castle. He introduced us to his lady, who was surrounded by several women, in her own apartment, and received us with much politeness; furnishing us with a repast of bread, butter, and cheese; which civility we returned by making her a present of a paper of tobacco, which she and attendants began smoking in our presence.

During our stay at Braya, it was in contemplation to take a trip to St. Jago, but we were dissuaded from this design. The ways were represented as steep and rugged, and the ground so hot and parched, from a deficiency of rain, that the slaves sometimes fainted by the way for want of refreshments.

Meanwhile, the ships wooded, watered, and took in fresh provisions, together with every species of fruit produced here, which were so uncommonly cheap, that I purchased one hundred sweet oranges for half a paper of pins, and five fat fowls for the other half.

We left the harbour of Braya on the 19th of March. After encountering several tempests of thun-

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...the govern  
...tory  
...in a very fi  
...and me

...Cups of God! Ho  
...as  
...year  
...Ri  
...the advantag s

and driven back to the ships. On this, they were importuned to land them again in reinforcement: and to put himself and captains at their head. His excellency with reluctance, and seemed to presage ill; for having got into the long-boat, with a dejected look, he exclaimed, "Ah whither carry seventy years!" for that was his age. Having landed, one of the men refusing to give him a pair of brass buckles he had in his pocket which the savage wished for, this unwilling to oblige was construed into an insult, and led to a bloody affray. The Hottentots were present espoused the cause of their man, and fell on the Portuguese with fury, that seventy-five of them were laid on the shore, among whom was the aged captain, while the rest fled in confusion to their

ships. Affected at this loss and disgrace, the Portuguese vowed revenge; but after smothering it for three years, a fleet from the Indies arrived here; and the Portuguese knowing the value the natives set on brass, landed a small cannon, deeply loaded, to the mouth of the river, and they fastened two long ropes to it, transported with joy at the sight of a piece of their admired metal, laid the two ropes in great numbers, as they were needed, in order to drag it along. Thus a body of them extending in two files, full in the front of the fleet, were suddenly cut off.

thunder and lightning; on the 9th of April a vivid flash, followed by a noise like the roar of a cannon, startled all on board. The captain was at breakfast in the cabin, supposing some person had presumed to discharge the great guns, ran in a rage to punish the offender, when, to his astonishment, he found the foremast shivered by the lightning; but without injury done to any one. When we better reflect, that under this lay the powder which we had three thousand quintals of, a dangerous commodity, every man's heart within him; and I should hope felt some sensations of gratitude to the author of our preservation.

On the 10th of June, we descried the Cape of Good Hope, and next day anchored safely in the harbour. Being introduced to the governor, having produced my recommendatory letters, that gentleman received me in a very kind and affable manner, and soon assigned me a commodious habitation.

Notwithstanding the Cape of Good Hope discovered so early by the Portuguese, and that not one of them landed there till five years afterwards; when the Portuguese admiral, Ruy de Fante, went ashore, in his voyage to India, on his return, he depicted the advantages of this place in such strong colours to King Edward IV. that it was resolved to form a settlement there; but this was not immediately carried into execution.

At length Francisco d'Almeida, vice-king of Brazil, returning from his government to Portugal, took his course by the Cape, and casting anchor there, sent a party on shore to traffic for cattle; but they were repulsed.

natives, and driven back to the ships. On this, the viceroy was importuned to land them again with a reinforcement: and to put himself and eleven captains at their head. His excellency yielded with reluctance, and seemed to presage the issue; for having got into the long-boat, with a dejected look, he exclaimed, "Ah whither do you carry seventy years!" for that was his age.

Being landed, one of the men refusing to give a Hottentot a pair of brass buckles he had in his shoes, which the savage wished for, this unwillingness to oblige was construed into an insult, and gave rise to a bloody affray. The Hottentots who were present espoused the cause of their countryman, and fell on the Portuguese with such fury, that seventy-five of them were laid dead on the shore, among whom was the aged viceroy, while the rest fled in confusion to their ships.

Mortified at this loss and disgrace, the Portuguese vowed revenge; but after smothering it for two or three years, a fleet from the Indies touched here; and the Portuguese knowing what a value the natives set on brass, landed a large brass cannon, deeply loaded, to the mouth of which they fastened two long ropes. The Hottentots, transported with joy at the sight of so large a piece of their admired metal, laid hold of the two ropes in great numbers, as they were directed, in order to drag it along. Thus a great body of them extending in two files, full in the range of the shot, were suddenly cut off. The slaughter was terrible, and those who escaped with life, fled up into the country in the wildest consternation. After this exploit, which reflected little credit on the Portuguese, they re-

embarked, satiated with revenge; and from that day forwards, the very sight of fire arms has been the cause of terror to the Hottentots.

There are no documents to prove that any Europeans afterwards landed at the Cape, till the year 1600; when it began to be visited by the French, Dutch, and English, in their different voyages to and from the east. However, in 1650, a Dutch fleet anchoring before it, Mr. Van Riebeck, one of the surgeons, observing that the country was well stocked with cattle, the soil rich, the harbour commodious, and the people tractable, digested his observations; and on his return to Holland, laid them before the Directors of the India Company; who, after mature deliberation, resolved to attempt a settlement at the Cape, without loss of time.

Accordingly four ships were immediately ordered out on that design, with all the materials, implements, and artificers requisite for such an expedition. Van Riebeck was appointed governor and commander in chief of the settlement he had projected, with power to treat with the Hottentots, and make what regulations he should find necessary.

With these four ships, Van Riebeck arrived late at the Cape, and so captivated the natives by his address, good humour, and generous distribution of insignificant presents among them, that a treaty was instantly concluded. For the trifling consideration of goods, liquors, and toys, to the amount of fifty thousand guilders, they bartered away their independence, gave the Dutch full liberty to settle, and resigned them a considerable track of country.

The settlement being thus firmly established, increased to such a degree, that in a few years the Dutch extended themselves in new colonies along the coast. They now form four principal settlements: the first is at the Cape, where are the grand forts, and the capital city called the Cape, in which and its vicinity are many elegant habitations; the second is Hellenbogish; the third the Drakenston; and the fourth the Waverish colony. The company have likewise provided for a future increase of people, by purchasing all the track of land called Terra du Natal, for which they paid in toys to the amount of thirty thousand guilders.

But to return to Van Riebeck. This gentleman adopted the wisest plans of protecting and extending his infant colony, and in nothing did he act more prudently than in conciliating the affection of the natives, a defence which no force, no power can give. Having erected some necessary buildings, he set about planting the seeds he had brought from Europe, on a piece of land two leagues up the country, part on a hill and part in a vale, dividing the ground into a vineyard, a fruit, flower, and kitchen garden.

Prosperity crowning all his endeavours, the company offered sixty acres of land to every person who chose to settle at the Cape; on condition that he should not only maintain himself on his farm within the space of three years, but also contribute at a certain rate to the support of the garrison. At the expiration, however, of three years, every one was at liberty to sell or make over his land, and to quit the settlement.

Encouraged by these liberal proposals, and by the ready assistance given to such as were not  
able

the native females. Thus, without any  
suggestions, the settlement would have  
been in decay, had not the company le-  
tured a troop of young women in Amsterdam  
and sent them to the Governor of the  
settlement, who allowed them on such as wanted  
it, the indulgence that could be the  
result of an extraordinary occasion to their  
wishes and inclinations.

The elevated part of the country, in the  
vicinity of the Cape, is rocky and mountainous,  
and after the discovery, being only viewed  
as a desert, was considered as sterile and in-  
cultivable; but the spacious tops  
of the mountains are covered with rich meadows  
strewed with a variety of flowers, of extraor-  
dinary fragrance; and are watered with  
copious springs, which meander throu-  
gh the country. In warm weather, the mountains  
are visible at a great distance. On  
the sides of the mountains are groves, that afford ex-



ies of fruit. Salt is produced in abundant hot baths of mineral waters, that are found salutary in many diseases, are in- throughout the country. This climate is subject to boisterous winds, which grow from the south-east, while the sun southerly signs, and from the north-west, the northern signs. But these winds, y are injurious to the trees and corn, ential service in purifying the air, and ontributing to health, which, in a con- of calm weather, is generally affected, ed to its equilibrium with the return of gales.

pe Town\*, which extends from the sea- he valley, is large and regularly built; g several spacious streets, with handsome dorned with spacious courts in front, iful gardens behind. The streets, the ls, the houses, every thing about them, nd clean to the extreme. The houses e; but most of them are only one story none more than two, on account of the f the easterly winds; and for the same ost of them have no heavier covering h.

g is very much encouraged here by the st India Company; for if a person is o erect a house, whether contiguous to or in the country, he has ground allot-

e thought proper to give Kolben's description of wn, as it appeared about the beginning of the pre- The view of a place at different periods and by ies, never fails to be interesting: the scene be- y the light in which it is placed.

ted to him gratis, extensive enough for  
some edifice, offices, and gardens.

The castle is a very strong and flat-topped, of large extent, provided with all the necessary accommodations for the garrison. The garrison consists of about two hundred soldiers. In its situation it covers the harbour, and is a most excellent fortress. The superior officers of the garrison have very spacious and beautiful apartments within its walls; besides which, it contains the company's storehouses, commodiously arranged.

The church is a plain, neat edifice, of stone; but both the body and steeple are of wood. There is an hospital in the town for the sick, situated near the company's garden, large enough to accommodate several hundred patients. This is of the utmost importance, as scarcely any ship arrives at the Cape from Europe or the Indies, without having a considerable number of sick on board: and is no sooner at anchor than the diseased are conveyed to the hospital, where they are lodged, and supplied with vegetables, fruit, and medicines. Those who are violent with the fever are indulged with the company's garden, from which they have the best of all sorts of roots and herbs, both eaten and drunk.

[illegible]

owers at the Cape replenishes the air  
of delicious perfumes.

The Town contains a large building, call-  
ed the *Company's Prison*, assigned for the use of the compa-  
ny, who are chiefly brought from Madag-  
ascar. This edifice is divided into two wards,  
for the accommodation of each sex; with a  
kitchen in which the slaves receive and eat  
their food; and a strong prison, in which the  
most disobedient are confined and punish-  
ed. There are also decent apartments for the officers who  
govern the slaves, and a school for the edu-  
cation of their children.

The company has also a very handsome range  
of barracks capable of containing several hundred  
soldiers. There are a great number of fine Persian  
horses, kept for the service of the company and  
the governor; who has under him a  
major, and other inferior officers.  
A good coachman is esteemed a considera-

The government of this colony is conducted  
by the following councils. First, the grand  
council, consisting of the governor, who  
is president, and eight others; gene-  
rally the principal officers in the company's  
service. This council superintends trade and na-  
vigation, and corresponds not only with the court  
in Holland, but with the Dutch go-  
vernors at Batavia and Ceylon; and has in  
charge the management of every thing relative to  
the good interest of the settlement.

Second is the college of justice, which ge-  
nerally consists of the same members as the pre-  
siding court hears and determines all ci-  
vil *causes* of importance that happen  
among

among the Europeans at the Cape. But if an European, who is not in the company's service, is either plaintiff or defendant, the three regent burgomasters, annually chosen out of such as are not in the company's pay, assist at the trial, to see that there is no partiality in favour of the company's dependants. Appeals lie from the decisions of this court to the supreme court of justice in Batavia, and from thence to the supreme court in Holland.

The third is a petty court, dependant on the last, for punishing breaches of the peace, and settling trespasses and small debts. It is composed of a member of the grand council, three of the burghers, and four of the company's immediate servants. Copies of all their proceedings in this court and in the college of justice, are from time to time, transmitted to Holland.

The fourth is the court of marriages, which superintends all contracts of this kind among the Europeans at the Cape, takes care that the consent of the parents and guardians of both parties is obtained, and that there is no pre-contract or engagement with any other person. These points being investigated and settled, a warrant is granted to the pastor of the parish where the parties live, authorizing him to publish the bans of marriage, and to perform the ceremony. This court consists of the same members with the petty court aforementioned.

The fifth is the chamber of orphans, which is composed of the vice-president of the grand council, three of the company's servants, and three burghers. Orphans of fortune cannot sue or be sued without the concurrence of this court, till twenty-five years of age.

The sixth is the ecclesiastical college, instituted for the government of the three reformed churches at the Cape, and for the proper application of the money given for the use of the poor. It consists of the three pastors, the two elders of each church, and twelve overseers of the poor; each parish having four. So careful is this council in the impartial application of the charitable collections and donations, that not a quarrel is to be seen in the whole settlement.

The seventh is a court of common council. In every colony there is a separate court of this kind, consisting of a certain number of burghers. At the Cape Town, this council proposes matters in favour of the burghers to the grand council, and collects the imposts. But, in the colonies, the same body hears and determines in all debts and disputes not exceeding one hundred and fifty rix-dollars; and also tries and punishes most crimes committed within its jurisdiction.

The eighth is for the regulation of the militia. These boards are double: one for the Cape Town, the other for the colonies.

Some authors have represented the Hottentots as so brutal and so totally incapable of reflection, as to be destitute of any sense of religion, or of any notion of order or decency. By such writers, they have been depicted as scarcely possessing the least glimpse of reason or humanity; but this character is far from being true. Many of them understand Dutch, French, and Portuguese, to a great degree of perfection; and I knew one who acquired French and Portuguese in a very short time; and, having conquered the habits and pronunciation contracted from his native language, was said, by good judges, to understand

will neither themselves make free v  
commodities, when committed to their  
suffer others to do it.

Indeed, it is surprising to observe  
and fidelity which they display on these  
casions. And so high is their character  
grity, that they are sometimes employ  
fairs that require judgment and cap  
Hottentot, named Cloas, had such h  
discernment, that he was often intrust  
Vander Stel, the late governor at the C  
large quantities of wine, brandy, rice,  
commodities; and employed in exchang  
for cattle, among the remote tribes of  
tymen, attended only by a guard of t  
men. He generally executed his co  
with address and reputation, and ret  
governor cattle, in quality and value

ed creature; who, by means of a hand-  
 of cattle, in which the wealth of the  
 chiefly consists, was well able to fol-  
 lable bias of his heart, in doing good.  
 les, it must be confessed, that the  
 seem to place their whole earthly  
 in sloth and indolence. They are ca-  
 slection, when they please to exert  
 rs; but they hate the trouble of  
 and look on every exercise of the rea-  
 lty as a tormenting agitation of the  
 ey therefore banish cogitation, except  
 pressing want is to be relieved, or  
 r obviated. If the Hottentot is not  
 some present appetite or necessity, he  
 listless as a log; but when urged by  
 all activity. Having, however, ob-  
 gratification solicited, he relaxes  
 his native indolence, till some new  
 cites his dormant faculties.

en said, that all the Hottentots, with-  
 on, devour the entrails of beasts with  
 iginal filth, only half broiled; and  
 her fresh or putrid, they consider  
 e choicest delicacies; but this is an  
 n. I always found, that, when they  
 feast on entrails, they turned and  
 m of their filth, and washed them in  
 r. They then boiled them in the  
 e beast, if it was to be procured; if  
 ve them a thorough broiling. This,  
 done in such an uncleanly manner,  
 loathing to any European.

usting as their style of dressing pro-  
 hose who adhere to the diet of their  
 ve few diseases, are seldom ailing,

race, is a custom observed from the  
years, of besmearing their bodies with  
(which is only a skin thrown over their skin)  
and another fastened round their waist  
mutton fat, marrow, or butter, mixed with  
soot which collects round their boiling  
This gives them a blacker hue; for they  
turally of a nut or olive colour; and the  
process is repeated as often as the grease  
up by the sun or dust, if they are able to  
either fat or butter.

The meaner sort, however, are obliged  
tent themselves with what is become rancid  
the more opulent besmear themselves with  
freshest and choicest unctuous substance that  
procured. No part of the body, from the crown  
the head to the sole of the foot, escapes  
paint; and their skins are entirely saturated  
with it. The richer they are, the more  
butter they employ; for the liberal app



a state of nudity, in a region where the heat is very considerable all the year round, closing their pores with fat, they prevent that excessive perspiration which would, in all probability, exhaust and destroy them.

By closing their hair to be matted together with dirt and fat, the offensive smell, arising from these nasty habits, and their abominable customs, render them completely disagreeable to persons. Add to this, their language is composed of the most uncouth sounds that are uttered by human beings; and their pronunciation, depending on such collisions of the tongue against the palate, and on such strange vowels and inflections of that member, as a foreigner cannot easily imitate, they are neither capable of communicating their speech to others, nor can words describe its use.

Hottentots are neither so small of stature nor so deformed and wrinkled as some have described them. Most of the males are from five feet high; but the females are considerably less. Both sexes, however, are very erect and well made; keeping a due medium between thinness and obesity. There is not a crooked leg or other piece of deformity to be seen in them; which is the more remarkable, as they take much less care of their children than European women do.

Their heads are generally large, and their features proportionably so. Their general mien, however, is so far from being wild and terrible, that it is sweet and composed, and expressive of the most benevolence and good nature. Their disagreeable features are their flat nose and thick lips, particularly the uppermost; but the

more of the  
tender. Neither men nor w  
nails of either fingers or toes.

What, however, distinguishes  
females from all others, is a c  
decency forbids us to describe;  
far from being considered as a del  
garded rather as the criterion of bea  
not, in his travels, says, that the we  
other African nations have the san  
excrecence, but stop its growth; w  
is good reason for believing, that the  
encourage it.

In hot weather, the men have t  
constantly uncovered, except what fat  
dirt, mat their hair. This disgusting  
they say, keeps their heads cool, under  
sun beams; but in cold and wet feat  
wear caps made of lamb or cat skins, w  
fasten on with strings. The face and  
of the neck, however, are always exp

About the man's neck hangs a lit  
bag, in which he carries his pipe and  
with a little piece of wood, of a finge  
burnt at both ends, reckoned an infallib  
against witchcraft.

Their krosses, as they term them, or  
tles they hang over their shoulders,  
open or closed according to the feat  
*krosses* of the most wealthy are forme

old cat skins: those of the common people sheep skins. In winter, the hairy side is inwards, and in summer, outwards. These are their beds during the night; and when they are wrapped up and interred in them, they generally wear three ivory rings on the arm, formed of elephant's teeth, and fitted with such art and exactness, as cannot be surd in Europe. These rings or bracelets serve guards, when they fight against an enemy; when they travel, they fasten their provision to them, which is so adapted as to be scarce an incumbrance.

From their waists are suspended what they call *ll-kross*, a square piece of the skin of some beast, tied on with the hairy side outwards. When they drive their herds to pasture, they put themselves in a kind of leather stockings, to cure their legs from being lacerated by briar and thorns. In passing over rocks and sands, they put on sandals, cut out of the raw hide of ox or an elephant; each consisting of only one piece, turning up about half an inch quite round the foot, with the hairy side outermost, fastened on with thongs.

The women always appear in caps of skins, fitting spirally from the crown of the head. They generally wear two *krosses* round their shoulders, which, like those of the men, cover their backs, and sometimes depend to their knees. Between these *krosses* they fasten their young children, with the head just peeping over their shoulders. The under *kross* serves to protect their bodies from being fretted by their garments. About their neck is tied a string, to which is fastened a leather bag, which is constantly

THE  
[Illegible text block]

[Illegible text block]

rope, than these trinkets in the Hottentot nations.

They also wear small ear-rings made of brass wire, which they always polish very neatly; and those rings the more opulent hang bits of mother of pearl, to which they have the art of giving a curious shape and polish. Of such advantages, in point of ornament, they are extremely proud; for when thus adorned, they imagine they cannot fail to attract the notice of all spectators.

To their commerce with the Europeans, they also owe several other personal ornaments, such as brass and glass beads, of which they are extravagantly fond. Scarcely a Hottentot, of either sex, can be met with, who is not decorated with some of them. But the preference is usually given to brass beads, because they are more durable, and less exposed to accidents. These they wear in necklaces, bracelets, and girdles, of which every person has more or fewer, according to his circumstances. Almost every part of the body is covered with some of these ornaments, for which they will part with their cattle readily. If they serve the Europeans, they always stipulate for some ear-rings, in part of payment, if they are not already provided.

It is an invariable custom among the men, to wear bladders of the wild beasts they have killed, blown up and fastened to their hair; which are at once considered as ornaments of dress and trophies of prowess.

But with all this finery, the men do not reckon themselves completely dressed, unless their hair is also lavishly powdered, with a pulverized substance, called *buchu*; and this being done, they  
are

upon the nose, one upon each cheek, and upon the chin. These red dots are regarded as striking attractions: and therefore it is constant practice, when invited to festive banquets, or intend to make a conquest: but ever beautiful this may appear in the eye of a Hottentot, an European would only regard it as a mark of disfigurement from the practice.

It would be unnecessary, on this occasion, to particularize the various Hottentot nations scattered over this track of the continent of Africa. This subject will be more properly treated when we come to travels. We must not ever, omit our author's accurate description of the political customs and religious observances among this singular people.

Each of the Hottentot tribes or nations has a chief, whose office is to command the arms

not to attempt the subversion of the old government.

Only, the chief was distinguished only by the quantity of the skins of which his krosses were composed; but the Dutch, soon after their arrival at the Cape, made a present of a kross to the superior of every nation in alliance with them, which they have since worn on all occasions. However, in time of peace, the chief has little else to do, but to govern the kraal, where he fixes his residence.

The captain of a kraal preserves the peace, administers justice; and from his sentence there is no appeal. State criminals, however, are tried by the chief, assisted by the captains of kraals. In time of war, the captain commands the troops of the kraal, under the chief of the nation.

The office is also hereditary, though, as in the case of the Dutch, he cannot execute it till he has pledged himself, in presence of the community, not to alter or deviate from the ancient institutions of the kraal. These functions were likewise originally distinguished by the fineness of their furs, which were decorated with leopards or wild cats; but all of them have since been superseded by a brass head, given them by the Dutch, which badge of dignity descends with the office.

Neither the chiefs of the nations, nor the captains, have any revenue from the office, nor any perquisite attending the execution of their office: honour is their only stimulant.

The captain of a kraal decides all disputes of property, and tries and punishes for theft, adultery, and other crimes committed within his jurisdiction, being assisted by all

and quiet possession is instantly given  
in whose favour the decree passes.

The principal criminal matters which the kraal courts are murder, robbery, &c. &c. for the latter is punished with death. When a Hottentot is known or suspected to have committed any of these crimes, notice is given to all the men of the kraal to which he belongs, considering themselves as officers, to keep a sharp look out, in order to find him out; and it is in vain for him to try to escape; he is sure to be taken up for a reward.

When the criminal being apprehended, he is brought before the kraal, can assemble all the men of the kraal, and as much expedition as possible is made in punishing him, upon their hams, as they are called, in the centre: if the crime is of a serious nature, an affair which requires the death of the criminal, the



his testimony, who are heard with the utmost indulgence.

The captain then, after some debates on the evidence, collects the voices : a majority of which either acquits or condemns. If he is acquitted, the court assigns him damages out of the prosecutor's cattle. If he is convicted, and judged worthy of death, sentence is immediately pronounced. The court rises, while the prisoner does not even stir a limb. A momentary silence ensues, when suddenly the captain flies at the prisoner, and with one blow on the head, with his kirri, lays him sprawling on the ground. This is seconded by the rest, who rush forwards, and striking with all their might, the criminal instantly expires. Then bending the corps neck and heels, they wrap it up in its kross, and bury it with every article of ornament or apparel, except the brass decorations, which are given to the family or heir ; who suffer nothing either in name, privilege, or property. The family, relations, and friends of the criminal are treated with the same respect as before ; and every thing proceeds as if no such misfortune had fallen upon them.

By a singular refinement of policy among this rude people, all their riches descend to the eldest son ; or, when a son is wanting, to the next male relation ; and the younger sons of a Hottentot, who are at home and unprovided for at the death of the father, are at the courtesy of the eldest, both with respect to fortune and liberty.

Marriage between first and second cousins is forbidden, and punished by being cudgelled to death ; yet a Hottentot may have as many wives as he is able to maintain, though the richest sel-

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more than three. A man may have  
m his wife, and a woman from her  
shewing such cause as shall appear  
o the men of the kraal. But one of  
tisfatory of their laws is, that a  
every husband she marries after the  
ed to cut off the joint of a finger;  
resents to her new husband on the  
t, beginning at one of the little

entots are blessed in an exemption  
, and the only public functionaries,  
already enumerated, are the physi-  
priest. In every village there is a  
d the large ones have two, who pos-  
ring of botany, surgery, and medi-  
are chosen out of the sages of each  
pointed to superintend the health of  
ats. This they perform without fee  
he honour of the employment being  
ficient recompence for their trouble  
t.

eks suffer no one to see them gather  
their remedies; for all their compo-  
pt a profound secret; and if a pa-  
nder their hands, they constantly  
ll their medicines were rendered in-  
the effects of withcraft.

oe, the priest is a subordinate cha-  
physician. His office is also elective  
neither obliges him to pray for the  
o instruct them in religious matters  
des at their sacrifices, and has the  
ll their ceremonies.

ef of a Hottentot nation presides  
ains of kraals, so the Hottentots call  
the

supreme Being the Great Captain. They call him to be the Creator of all things, the Lord of the world, and that he is endowed with unsearchable perfections. The common name is Gounja Gounja, or Gounja Tiquoa, Lord of all gods. They say that he is a good God who does no body any harm; and that he dwells far above the moon; but it does not appear that they address any act of devotion immediately to him. Their religious adorations are directed to what they call inferior deities, dependent on him: for the most intelligent of the natives, when they are in a humour to answer questions on this subject, say, that their first God was so grievously offended the God of gods, he cursed them with hardness of heart; therefore, they know little of him, and have still a disposition to serve him\*.

The moon is reckoned an inferior visible god. The whole of this planet likewise Gounja, or God; and that it is the subject and representative of the High and Invisible. They assemble for the celebration of its worship at the change and find no inclemency of the weather prevents it of devotion. They then throw themselves into a thousand different postures, scream, beat themselves on the ground, jump suddenly, stamp as if distracted, and cry aloud, "I see thee; thou art welcome! grant us fodder, cattle, and milk in abundance." These are their apostrophes to the moon they repeat over and over, singing Ho, ho, ho, reiterated

not the fall of man be veiled in this tradition? and those, who entertain such a belief, prepared to embrace *the Gospel of Christianity*?

many times, with a variation of notes, accompanied with clapping of hands. Thus they spend the whole night in worshipping this plan which they consider as the ruler and dispenser of the weather.

They likewise adore, as a benign deity, a certain insect, said to be peculiar to the Hottentot countries. It is of the size of a child's little finger: the back is green, and the belly speckled with red and white. It has two wings, and two horns on its head.

Whenever this insect appears, they pay it the highest tokens of veneration; and if it honours a kraal with a visit, the inhabitants assemble round it in transports of devotion. They sing and dance, troop after troop, in extasies, throwing near it the powder of buchu, with which they cover the area of the kraal, and the tops of the cots. They likewise kill two fat sheep as a thank-offering for this distinguished honour, and fancy all their past offences are buried in oblivion.

If this divine insect happens to light upon a Hottentot, he is considered as a man with good fortune; and ever after revered as a saint. The fattest ox is immediately killed for a thank-offering, and eaten in honour of the deity and saint. The latter feasts alone on the entrails which are boiled; while the men devour the meat dressed in a similar manner, and the women are regaled with the broth. The fat is very carefully preserved to anoint the body and apparel of the saint; and while it lasts, it is exclusively used for this purpose.

The most singular part of the ceremony is the burning of the caul of the ox, well powdered with buchu.

bachu, and twisted like a rope, is tied round his neck; and he is obliged to wear it day and night till it rots off, or till the insect, at a subsequent visit, lights on some other inhabitant of the kraal, when the first is at liberty to remove it. The case is the same, if the insect lights on a woman: she instantly commences a faint with the same ceremonies; but here only the women feast on the meat, while the men are regaled with the broth.

These simple people will run any hazard to procure the safety of this animal. A German, who had a country seat about six miles from the fort, having given leave to some Hottentots to turn their cattle upon his domain, they removed to the place with their kraal. A son of this gentleman was amusing himself among them, when the deified insect appeared. The Hottentots flew tumultuously to adore it, while the youth ran to catch it, to observe the effects such a capture would produce. He seized it in the midst of them: but how great was the general cry and agony, when they saw it in his hand! They stared at him, and at each other, with looks of distraction. "See, see, see," cried they, "what he is going to do with it? will he kill it, will he kill it?" Meanwhile every nerve quivered with fear. Observing their distress, he asked them why they were in such agonies for that paltry insect? "Ah! Sir," replied they, with the utmost concern, "it is a divinity—it is come from Heaven—it is come on a good design. Ah! do not hurt it: do not offend it. If you do, we shall be the most miserable wretches on earth. This ground will lie under a curse, and the crime will never be forgiven."

A young gentleman affected to be unmoved by their petitions, and seemed as if he intended to maintain or destroy it. On this they started about like frantic people; asking where was his conscience? and how he dared to think of committing a crime, that would bring down upon his head all the vengeance and thunders of heaven?

These expostulations being likewise ineffectual, they fell prostrate on the ground, and with streaming eyes, and the loudest bewailings, besought him to spare the object of their adoration, and to give it liberty. The young man now complied, and let the insect fly; on which they danced and shouted in a transport of joy, and following after it, paid it the customary veneration. The Hottentots also pay a kind of religious respect to their deceased saints and men of renown, whom they honour, not with tombs, statues or inscriptions, but with consecrated woods, plains, fields, and rivers, to their memory, and they never pass without expressions of re-

spect likewise worship an evil deity, whom they consider as the father of mischief, and the author of all their afflictions. Him they term the Evil Spirit, and say, he is a little, ill-tempered, incapable, whose malice will seldom permit him to rest; and, therefore, they pay him homage in order to avert it, and wheedle him into good humour, by the occasional sacrifice of an ox or sheep.

In the immortality of the soul they seem to have a general belief; and therefore, upon the death of any person, they remove their kraals to a new settlement; from the opinion, that the dead

never haunt any place but that in which he unless any thing pertaining to them is carried out of it, and then they imagine, that the dead spirits will follow a kraal, and be very troublesome. Impressed with this idea, they bury the huts in which they died standing; and bury with them all the utensils belonging to the deceased. Such is the absurd system of the Hottentots, to which they are so much attached, that they never heard of one of them dying a Christian. Though the Dutch have sent missionaries among them, who have undergone numberless fatigues, and taken incredible pains to make converts, it has been without effect; and they were compelled, in sorrow, to abandon the generous design, without leaving the least trace of their labours on the minds of the Hottentots. Of this the following incident may serve as a confirmation.

Mr. Vander Stel, governor of the Cape, took a young Hottentot, whom he educated in the principles of Christianity, and according to the polished manners of Europeans; allowing him to have no intercourse with his countrymen. He became well versed in the mysteries of religion, and in several languages. He was always handsomely dressed, and his manners were formed after the best European models at the Cape.

The governor, seeing him thus qualified, entered great hopes of him, and sent him with a military general to the Indies, where he remained employed till the death of the gentleman he served; when he returned to his original parents.

A few days after, at a visit among his relations, he stripped himself of his European apparel, and equipped himself in the habit of his country. This done, he packed up his former clothes,

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with them to the governor's, and himself before his patron, laid the feet, and addressed his excellency in the following purport: "Be pleased, Sir, to permit that I for ever renounce this apparel; nor ever, renounce the Christian religion; my design to live and to die in the manner of your fathers, and in conformity to their manners. I shall only beg you will permit me, and I am sure you will not refuse it, to wear the hanger I wear. These I shall keep as a memorial."

He stopped; and turning his back, fled away, and never was more seen in that country. This man I frequently conversed with in the country, and found, to my amazement, a surprising stock of Christian knowledge. Though I made use of the most persuasive and endearing arguments to call him to the fold of Christ, he continued deaf to reasoning and remonstrances.

I now take a cursory view of those customs which partake of a religious nature; such as the marriage of the Hottentots. If a man or a widower has a mind to marry, he consults his intentions to his father; and if he has no father, to his next of kin; who, if he consents, sends him to the female's relations; who regale with a pipe or two of tobacco, and then smoke, which they all smoke.

The father of the lover then opens the business to the woman's father; which having heard, the father retires to consult his wife, and soon returns with a final answer, which is seldom un-  
 If, however, the lover's father re-

sists, nothing more is said; and the  
 enamourato





*Richter del. et sculp.*

*Singular instance of the attachment  
a Hottentot to his native habits.*

*Page 132*

*Engraved Decr 10. 1796 by E. Newbery St Pauls Church Yard.*



porato at once tears the object from his  
it, and looks out for another. If his wish is  
plied with, the lover chuses two or three fat  
from his own herd, or his father's, and  
es them to the house from which he is to re-  
e his destined bride; accompanied by all his  
tions of both sexes, not too remote to attend.

he kindred of the woman receive them with  
fles: the oxen are immediately slain, and the  
le company besmear their bodies with the  
and then powder themselves, from head to  
with buchu; while the women spot their  
s with red earth, as already described. The  
then squat down in a circle, in the centre  
which is the bridegroom, in the same attitude;  
le the women form another circle, at some  
nce, round the bride.

his being done, the priest of the kraal, enter-  
the circle of the men, first urines the bride-  
om, which effusion he rubs in with eager  
sure. The priest then advancing to the other  
le, evacuates a little upon the bride, who re-  
es it in the same manner. This ceremony is  
ated by the priest, from the one to the other,  
his whole stock is exhausted, which, with be-  
ctions to the following purport, constitutes  
nuptial rites of the Hottentots: "May you  
long and happily together. May you have  
a before the end of the year. May this son  
to be a comfort to you in your old age. May  
rove a man of courage, and a good hunter."

these singular ceremonies ended, the oxen are  
into many pieces, and the whole dressed:  
e joints being boiled, the rest roasted. Dur-  
the entertainment, the men and women sit  
different circles: the bridegroom alone eating  
in

in the company of the women. The *h* their great mantles supply the place of but they have spoons or sea-shells.

Dinner being ended, what is left is set they proceed to smoking : each company one tobacco pipe. The person who fills taking two or three whiffs, gives it to his neighbour : and thus it goes round. The part of the night is spent in smoking a rimment : till the bridegroom retires to t of his bride, when the company separates.

Next day they assemble again, and f smoke as before : and this is repeated, provisions dressed on the day of marri quite consumed. On these occasions t neither music nor dancing ; and they stronger liquor than their usual beverag and water.

A Hottentot has never a separate hut t his marriage ; and then his wife assists h only in erecting it, but in collecting th rials, which are all new ; and in provis furniture. This being accomplished, h dons to her the care and toil of seek dressing the family provisions, except v

Should it happen that the woman is brought to bed of twins, and they are both boys, they kill two fat bullocks; and all the inhabitants of the village rejoice at this prolificness as a very great blessing. The mother alone is excluded from the entertainment; and is only supplied with some of the fat to anoint herself and infants.

However, if the twins are females, there is little or no rejoicing; and all the sacrifice they make, at the utmost, does not exceed a couple of sheep. On such occasions, they frequently give the lie to these thanksgivings, by a cruel custom, which, though practised indeed by other nations, is repugnant to every sentiment of humanity, every principle of reason. If the parents are poor, or the mother pretends that she is unable to suckle both the girls, the most ordinary of the two is buried alive at a distance from the kraal, cast among the bushes, or tied on its back to the under bough of a tree, where it is left to starve, or to be devoured by birds or beasts of prey\*.

An exposed female infant is sometimes found by an European: when, if it be dead, he generally stays to bury it; if alive, he always takes it home; and if he cannot breed it up himself, he always finds some person who is disposed to perform this charitable office. Such adopted children receive a good education; and great care is taken to instruct them thoroughly in the knowledge of Christianity, and to secure them from falling off to the filthy and idolatrous customs of the Hottentots; but these generous labours have never produced any lasting effect. Not a soli-

\* It is with pain we record usages so disgraceful to human nature; but they shew the value of refinement, and of a benevolent religion operating on the conduct of men.

ence; and it is common, on his admission, least, to go and abuse her with insulting language, as a testimony of the sincerity of his conversion, and of his resolution to follow the advice he has received.

We have already observed, that some of the Hottentots enjoy an honourable kind of distinction, in wearing bladders tied to their hair, trophies of their valour. Such as those who have singly encountered and slain a lion, a tiger, a leopard, an elephant, a rhinoceros, or elk, are regarded as heroes. A person who achieved this, on his return home, squats down and is soon visited by one of the sages of the kraal, to thank and congratulate him on so beneficial an exploit; and to acquaint him, that the men of the kraal expect him immediately receive from their hands the honours which his due.

The hero rising, attends the messenger to the middle of the kraal, where all the men wait him; and squatting down on a mat spread before him, all the men encircle him, while the hero's face is flushed with joy. The deputy then marches up to the new hero, and compliments him with a natural stream, accompanied with some mysterious words. The person thus honoured, as on other occasions, rubs in the fluid with greatest eagerness.

This done, the deputy lights his pipe, having taken two or three whiffs, hands it round till it is smoked quite out. He then takes the remaining ashes, and shakes them upon the hero, who rubs them into the encrusting fat, care not to lose a single particle of them. The messenger then rises up, and every one congratulates

in the signal honour he has received, and  
 him for the service he has done his coun-  
 try. The hero now considers himself as exalted  
 to the highest summit of human glory; and by  
 the slayer of the beast he has killed and fasten-  
 ing his hair, and the majestic port he ever  
 assumes, demands the homage and respect  
 of the institutions of his countrymen annex  
 to his dignity.

The destruction of no wild beast diffuses so  
 much joy over a kraal as that of the tiger. The  
 Hottentots have an amazing predilection for the  
 tiger, which, indeed, I found to be most delicious  
 and far superior to veal.

The last ceremonies attending a private person,  
 those which have a reference to his exit and  
 return. A Hottentot man or woman, in the  
 hour of death, is surrounded by the friends  
 and relations, who set up a terrible howl. The  
 body, however, is no sooner out of the body  
 than they join in so horrid a chorus of screams,  
 roaring, and clapping of hands, that it is  
 impossible almost for a European to stay within  
 the room.

The corpse is instantly wrapped up, neck and  
 together, in the kross, so closely, that not  
 a part of it remains uncovered. About  
 four hours after death, the funeral obsequies take  
 place. When the corpse is ready to be brought  
 out, all the men and women of the village, ex-  
 cept such as are immediately engaged in the me-  
 morial rites, assemble before the door of the  
 house, and squatting in two circles, the men in  
 the one and the women in another, they clap their  
 hands, exclaiming, in doleful accents, "*Bo! bo!  
 for Father! father! father!*"

The covering being removed, the corpse is brought from the back part of the hut, for it must not be taken out at the door. The bearers are nominated by the captain of the kraal, or by the relations of the deceased, who is carried in their arms. When brought out, the circles, before the door, rise and attend the corpse to the grave, two men, in separate bodies, all the way, and holding the corpse in their hands, and shouting Bol bol bol, and throwing themselves into such ridiculous attitudes, that it is difficult for an European to be present and preserve his gravity.

Having put the corpse into the hole, generally the cleft of a rock, or the retreat of some wild beast, they fill up the place with the mould and earth-hills, that it may be the sooner consumed, and cram stones and pieces of wood in with it, to prevent the body being devoured by wild beasts.

This performed, they return to the kraal, and again forming two circles, renew their lamentations for about the space of an hour, till word being given for silence, two old men, friends or relations of the deceased, enter each circle, and sparingly dispense their water among them, that every person may have some, which is, as usual, rubbed in with eagerness and veneration.

After this ceremony, which constitutes a part of all their solemnities, each steps into the fire, and, taking up a handful of ashes from the hearth, comes out by the passage formed for the corpse, and strews the ashes, by little and little, over the company. This, they say, is done to humble their pride; to banish all notions of distinction; and to shew them, that old and young



er, the weak and strong, the beautiful and the ordinary, will all be alike, and rest and atones.

ceased has any cattle, the heir now, and some of his nearest relations, afford it, do the same, for the entertainment of the kraal. The caul of the sheep, the heir, is well powdered with buchu, put on his neck; which appendage he is to wear till it rots off. Some one of the sons wear likewise the caul of the dead, in the same manner. These are badges of mourning, which the rich put on for the dead. But if the relatives deceased are poor, and cannot afford a sheep for the entertainment of their kraal, they shave their heads in narrow slips, leaving a strip of hair, which likewise signifies mourning.

This custom remains to be particularized. When persons of either sex become superannuated, and are too short, unable to perform the least labour for themselves, they are then, by the consent of the kraal, placed in a solitary hut, at a short distance, with a small flock of provisions in their reach; where they are left to starve, or to be devoured by the wild beasts. As this custom is, they consider it as a great mercy; and are filled with astonishment when they hear it reprobated by Europeans. It must, however, be confessed, that they do not see this dreadful desertion of the aged, as a burden. While the old are present, they are of any use of humanity, they are the object of the tenderest attention, and care is taken to relieve the burden of their years.

The Hottentots have also some ceremonies of a general character: upon the overthrow of a kraal; on any considerable slaughter of beasts; on the removal of a kraal, when they take about it becomes too scanty for the support of their cattle; when an inhabitant dies, whether a natural or accidental death; to propitiate the deity, when any distemper attacks their sheep.

When they design a public entertainment, erect a sort of booth in the centre of the kraal, sufficient to entertain all the men commodiously; the materials wholly new, as an emblem of their intention of commencing a new life. On the morning of the day appointed for the celebration of the solemnity, the women and children of the kraal collect the most beautiful and odorous herbs, flowers, and boughs, with which they adorn the booth or arbour. The men then kill a fattest bullock, part of which is boiled and roasted. This the males feast on in the booth, while the women are obliged to be satisfied with the broth.

After the repast, they commence smoking and dancing, while a band of music, composed of flutes formed of reeds, and a fiddle, strikes up at intervals. Some sing, and some joke, and mirth triumphs in peals of laughter. But though they are immoderately fond of strong liquor, little or any is seen in these solemnities, which are generally prolonged to a late hour of the night.

When they resolve to remove a kraal, on account of a deficiency of pasture, they kill a sheep, on which the men feast, while the women have the usual regale of broth. The banquet concludes with a dance.

ducted with much mirth and good humour, is considered as a thank-offering for the bounties of nature enjoyed in that place.

This finished, they demolish their cots, pack their furniture, and remove at once, the men one body, and the women in another, to the place marked out for a new settlement; where having arrived, in a very short space of time they erect a new kraal, and dispose of their furniture. The sheep is then killed by the women, and dressed before; but they now enjoy the flesh themselves, and send the broth to the men. Having anointed their kroffes with the fat, and powdered their hair with buchu, they begin the several ceremonies among themselves, and continue them till the night is far spent. The sheep is here considered as a sacrifice; and the unctions and coverings as religious formalities for the prosperity of the kraal, and the continuance of plenty in the station they have chosen.

Their huts are all oval, the longest diameter being about fourteen feet: they are formed of sticks, one end of which is fixed in the ground, the other bent over the top so as to make an arch; but they are seldom so high that a man can stand upright within them. The arches being fixed by tying bent sticks with a kind of rope formed of rushes, the whole is covered with skins; which are so closely united to each other and to the sticks, as not to admit the rain, or to be affected by the wind.

The cots of the wealthy Hottentots have also a covering of skins. They have no other aperture but at the entrance, which is also arched, and is but three feet high; and on its top is fixed a skin, to be lifted up or let down at pleasure, in order to keep out the wind, or admit light. This is

is the only passage for the smoke. Their furniture consists of earthen pots for dressing their victuals, and several other vessels for water, milk, and butter. The fire-place is a hole made in the middle of the hut; and their bed a skin spread in a small cavity made in the ground for this purpose.

A kraal consists of twenty or more of these huts, placed near each other in a circle, leaving an area in the middle. Each kraal containing from three to five hundred persons. The habitations of the Hottentots are hung with beautiful skins and antelope skins; but though the most splendid of the Hottentots are narrow, dark, and filthy, harmony almost universally prevails in them, that heavenly charm, so rarely to be found in the most magnificent palaces of Europe!

When a difference happens between a man and his wife, it is soon accommodated: all the neighbours instantly interpose, and the quarrel is at an end. The Hottentots indeed run to the suppression of strife, when it has invaded a family, the same as we do to extinguish a fire; and allow themselves no repose till every matter in dispute is adjusted.

The last public ceremony we shall mention, is the propitiatory offerings for a disease among their sheep, which last three days. On each of these solemnities, the old men assemble by themselves and feast on the fat sheep; while the young men, at a distance, eat the entrails; and the women and children are regaled with the broth of the mutton that is boiled. The feast being over, they spend the remainder of each day in singing and dancing.

The cattle belonging to the same kraal graze in common; and the meanest inhabitant, who has but a single sheep, has the privilege of turning it into

the flock, where it meets with the same as if it belonged to the richest and most powerful person of the kraal. They have no regular herdsmen or shepherds for driving their cattle to the pasture, and guarding them from beasts. This office is borne by turns, three or four of them in company: the women milk the cows morning and evening.

Between five and six in the evening, they gently drive their cattle home. In the area of the kraal they lodge the calves and all the small cattle; and on the outside range the great cattle, two and two together by the feet. These at night are guarded by dogs, of which every kraal has one or two.

The Hottentots have a kind of fighting oxen, which they call backeyleys, used in their wars. Elephants are in some other nations. These kick, and trample the enemy to death with terrible fury. Of these, each army has a pair, which they mutually turn on each other. The courage of these creatures is astonishing; the discipline on which they are formed requires no small honour on the Hottentot genius and dexterity.

These animals are also of great service to them in the government of the herds at pasture; for, on a signal given, they will fetch in the stragglers. Every kraal has at least half a dozen of these oxen; and when one of them dies or grows old for service, the most stately young ox is selected from the herd, and taught to succeed

The backeyleys know every inhabitant of the kraal: but if a *stranger*, especially an European, touches the herd, without being accompanied  
by

by a Hottentot of the kraal to which they long, they make at him full gallop; and if not within hearing of some of the herdsmen can climb up a tree, or act on the defensive with fire arms, his destruction is inevitable. But no sooner hear the whistling of the ke through their fingers, or the report of a p than they return to the herds in peace.

The Hottentots have likewise great number of draught oxen, which are broken with force and rendered so obedient to their drivers, that the docility of an European dog is not greater.

These people are expert in several arts: they make mats and ropes of great strength from reeds and bullrushes; and fabricate earthen pots of a mould of anthills, in which the bruised ant form a very strong cement. They fashion them on a smooth, flat stone, by hand, as a pastry cook does a pye; permit it to dry in the sun; and burn it in a hole made in the earth, over which a quick fire is raised. These pots are as black as jet, and of a surprising firmness.

They point their weapons with iron, which they even extract from the ore; and with other implements but stones, beat it out, and manufacture it into weapons; after which they grind and polish it so nicely on a flat stone, that it is rendered valuable both for use and beauty.

Ingenuity, however, is not incompatible with their habitual laziness: for a poor Hottentot, having made a set of arms for his own use, or perhaps another for sale, by which he has acquired two or three head of cattle, can hardly ever be induced to set his hand to the same labour again.

their arrows consist of a small tapering stick or of about a foot and a half in length, pointed with a small thin piece of iron bearded and joined to the stick or cane by a barrel. Their bows are made of olive or iron-wood; and the strings, the sinews or entrails of beasts, fastened to a wooden or iron hook at each extremity of the bow. The quiver is a long narrow bag, made of the skin of an ox, elk, or elephant, and slung over the shoulder by an appended strap; from the upper end of the quiver is fixed a ring on which the bow is hung, when they prepare for war or to the chase.

They have another offensive weapon, called the *ayé*, which is a kind of half pike. This is a long taper stick, armed at the thickest end with a thin iron plate. It tapers to a point, and is very sharp on the edges. The *rackum* is a sort of dart, little more than a foot long, made of some hard wood.

In the use of these weapons, the Hottentots possess such quickness of eye and certainty of aim, which no other people possess. They do not like the Europeans to take their aim, but skip from side to side, and brandish and whirl the weapons about in such a manner, that the whole might be regarded as an idle flourish; but on a sudden, it reaches the mark. Their dexterity on these occasions almost exceeds credibility.

The people are more courageous or expert hunters than on taking and killing the most ferocious animals, they display great art and agility. They are likewise very dexterous swimmers; and in the exercise they perform in a manner different from other nations; for they beat the water with their feet, and raising themselves erect, paddle along

their companion, make on immediately while the Hottentots seeing the success of the ambush, issue out of their covert on the neck of the beast, and either kill him with heavy stones, or open his veins with their knives. The carcass is then cut in pieces and carried to the kraal, where the inhabitants make a jovial feast.

It has already been observed, that the principal article of the Hottentots consists in their cattle, which they never sell in any other article, except the ivory teeth, of which they procure a considerable number, though they bring but few to the Cape. The Dutch imagine that the greater part of them go to the inland parts of Terra da Natal, or to the Portuguese colonies.

These uncorrupted people have no circulating specie among them: they trade with each other, as well as with the Europeans, in the way of barter.



half a pound a large sheep, and a quarter and a fat lamb, whenever I wished to barter with them. A dram, however, served to seal the agreement.

wild beasts of this country are remarkably wild and savage. The lions are possessed of great strength. When they fall upon their prey they knock it down first; never biting it until they have given it the mortal blow, which is attended with a dreadful roar.

When the lion is pinched with hunger, he shakes his mane, and lashes his sides with his tail. During this agitation, it is almost certain to come in his way; and as he generally lies on his prey behind the bushes, travellers sometimes do not discover the motion of his tail until it is too late: but if a lion neither shakes his mane nor lashes himself with his tail, a traveller is in safety. The flesh of a lion is by some supposed to resemble venison.

The tiger and leopard are next in fierceness to the lion. The tiger, however, is much the largest, distinguished by rings of black hair inclosed by streaks of yellow; but the black streaks of the leopard are not round, but are formed with an angle resembling a horse shoe. Neither of these animals will eat the flesh of any creature which has not killed themselves.

Bowman, a burgher at the Cape, walking in the fields, was surprised by a tiger which sprang at his throat; but though terribly frightened, he had the presence of mind to seize him by the head, and struggling, threw him to the ground, and fell upon him. He then contrived to throw the savage down with one hand and the other end of his body, while with the other hand,

he drew a knife from his pocket, and cut the tiger's throat. In this unequal conflict, Mr. Bowman received a number of wounds, and lost much blood; and it is perhaps the only instance of a man, by dint of force, being able to cope with this formidable animal.

The Cape elephants are much larger than those of any other country. Their teeth weigh from sixty to one hundred and twenty pounds. The female is considerably larger than the male; and her tusks are placed in her forelegs. I am certain those authors are mistaken, who say that they sleep standing; for I have frequently seen deep impressions of their bodies on the ground where they have lain. Their common food is grass, heath, roots, and the tender boughs of trees. They have no hair, and their skins are covered with a multitude of scars and scratches, which they receive by forcing their way through thorns and bushes.

The Cape rhinoceros is of a dark ash colour, inclining to black. The skin is destitute of hair; but is so hard that it is difficult to pierce it with a sharp knife. This animal is generally represented as armed all over with scales: but those at the Cape have really none, though the infinite number of scars and scratches on his sides, at a distance, have the appearance of scales. His mouth resembles that of a large hog; and upon the snout grows a solid, dark-grey horn, near two feet long, somewhat bent; with which, when in a rage, he will tear up the ground. On his forehead is another horn, about six inches long, hollow, and in the form of a half-inverted bowl. His ears are small, and his legs short in proportion to the size. With the elephant it is at per-

diance; and whenever he surprises him, he strikes his belly with the formidable horn out.

He catches the scent of any creature to the wind, and marches directly towards it, grunting and bellowing his way through every opposing obstacle. He never attacks a man, unprovoked, unless he is wounded in scarlet; in which case he rends and destroys every thing that stands between him and the offender, out of his wrath. If he seizes him, he strikes him over his head with great violence; he feeds upon him, by licking the flesh off with his rough and prickly tongue.

His eyes are very small, and he only sees directly forwards; but though he is pretty swift of foot, he is very slow and awkward in turning. He is therefore easy to avoid him, by suddenly changing his track, when he comes within a few yards of him. This animal feeds chiefly on shrubs, and thistles. The buffaloes of the Cape are of great magnitude, and of a reddish brown colour. Their horns are short; and their skin is very hard and tough, that it requires very good arrows to penetrate them. The sight of any animal enrages this animal likewise, or if a man is charged near them. On these occasions, they stamp, tear up the ground, and infuriate the offending party.

Cape elks are generally five feet high. Their heads are small, their horns about a foot long, and twisted; but the ends are straight, and pointed. The neck is slender and long; and the hair on the body smooth, and ash-coloured. The legs are long and straight, and the tail about a foot in length.

They climb the most abrupt precipices with  
grazing speed and security.

The zebra, or wild ass of this country, is  
most beautiful creature. It is of the size of  
ordinary saddle-horse; and resembles an  
nothing so much as the length of its ears.  
legs of this animal are slender and well-pro-  
portioned: and the hair is soft and sleek. Al-  
the ridge of the back, a black streak ext-  
from the mane to the tail; and on each side  
many lines of white spots, which meet on  
the belly in five or six circles. The head,   
mane, and tail, are streaked with the  
beautiful variety of spots, which lose th-  
selves in each other in a most elegant man-

The zebra is so fleet, that there is probably  
horse in the world could keep pace with him.

The goats are of various species. Besides  
resembling the European breed, there are some  
a fine blue colour, about the size of a horse.  
Their horns are curiously annulated, till  
the extremities. The flesh is well flavoured,  
seldom fat.

The spotted goats are extremely numer-  
above one thousand may be seen in a day.  
These are very beautiful creatures, about  
same size as the preceding. Their horns incl-  
backwards, and run up spirally to the middle  
and from thence to the end are straight  
smooth. Their flesh has the taste of venison.

There is another species, with a beau-  
tiful head, adorned with smooth, bending, poi-  
nted horns, three feet long, extending towards  
back. From the forehead to the tail run  
white streak, which is crossed at the throat  
by another. A white streak also crosses

dle of the back, and extends down both  
to the belly. A third crosses it above the  
locks, and runs down them. The hair on  
r parts of the body is greyish, with little  
hes of red, except that the belly inclines to  
te.

he earth-hogs of this country are not unlike  
European swine, only they are somewhat  
their heads too are longer, their snouts  
e pointed, and they are destitute of teeth.  
tongue is very long and sharp. When hun-  
it looks out for an ant-hill, and stretching  
ongue to a great length, suffers the ants to  
r it, when it draws this member in, and swal-  
them in great numbers; and then extends the  
e lure for more. It scratches holes in the  
nd, in which it hides itself; and in this la-  
shews great expedition. If it can only fast-  
its head and forelegs in the earth, it sticks  
ose, that the strongest man cannot pull it out.  
flesh tastes somewhat like that of the wild

he Cape porcupines are about two feet high,  
three long. The head and feet resemble those  
hare, and the ears those of the human race.  
flesh is wholesome and well-tasted.

his animal is very mischievous in the gar-  
; and therefore, when the breach is discover-  
by which it entered, a musket is planted  
tst it, charged and cocked. To the trigger  
ed a firing, which runs close along by the  
el to the muzzle, to which some esculent  
is fixed. The porcupine, on seizing this  
pulls the trigger, and generally loses its life.  
he baboons are very numerous; and being  
*fond of fruit*, frequently enter the gardens  
and

their usual retreats. The fruit, as it is tossed to the baboon at the head and immediately passes from hand to the mountains. Being so nimble and quick, they seldom fail to catch what is thrown.

All this is effected with great silence; and when the party on guard see any person approaching, they give the alarm on which the whole troop scours the country. In action was at their heels, the jumping upon the backs of their dam-

It is supposed they punish neglectful sentinels with death, for when any are taken before the alarm is given, a quarrel is heard among them, on regaining their posts, and it is not unusual to find the bodies of the delinquents torn to pieces in the way.

The stink bingssem, however, is one of the extraordinary animals at the Cape. It is called the stink-box: its fetid smell is its only defence against its enemies. It is like a ferret, and is about the size of a dog.

When its pursuers, whether man or beast, get pretty near, it emits such a horrid stench, that no animal can endure it. A man almost suffocated by it, before he can get away, and a dog, or other animal, is so frightened by it, that he is obliged to stop and to rub his nose in the grass, or against

The flink-box, having thus stopped its pursuer, is a great way ahead, before the chase can be renewed; and if he comes up with this animal a second time, the same fumes are let loose, by which it again escapes. Thus he proceeds till the enemy is fairly flunk out of the field.

This animal is sometimes shot by the Europeans, but it is obliged to be left till it rots. No sooner is it dead, than the whole body contracts a nauseous smell, that a single touch with the finger retains a stench, neither easy to endure nor removeable by any kind of ablution for a long time.

There are also many other quadrupeds at the Cape, some of which are common in Europe; the rest, which are to be found in other warm climates, have frequently been described by travellers and naturalists.

Many of the European birds are found here, and a multitude which are not. The flamingos at the Cape are larger than a swan, their necks are very long; the bill is incurvated, and furnished with short, sharp teeth. The head and neck are white; the lower parts of the wings are black; but the upper parts are of a bright orange colour. The legs are uncommonly long, and orange coloured; and the feet resemble those of a goose. The flesh is well flavoured; and the tongue, which is large, is esteemed a peculiar delicacy.

Ostriches are so numerous, that a person can scarcely walk a quarter of an hour in the country, without seeing some of them. The plumage of some are black, of others white. The head is very small in proportion to the body, which is the largest among the feathered race; the neck is long;

long; the legs are thick and strong; which are cloven, resemble those of a

The weight of the ostrich's body prevents her from flying; but, when she apprehends danger, she runs, and, expanding her wings, catches the wind, which gives her a velocity equal to a man on horseback. If she finds she cannot escape her pursuer, she hides her head in the sand, and is at the mercy of her stock still, submissive to any fate.

Ostriches will swallow pebbles or pieces of iron, which they afterwards void almost unaltered. They are easily tamed; and their dung is so large, that one of them will furnish a meal to three or four persons\*. The ostriches do not leave their eggs to be exposed to the sun; for the male and female perform the office of incubation: they deposit them in the sand; but if an enemy comes much as touches them, the ostrich will immediately forsake them. The young ones are unable to walk till some time after they have hatched from the shell; and are therefore attended by their parents till they are in a condition to provide for themselves.

The edolio perfectly agrees with the cuckoo, and chiefly resorts to high thickets. In fine weather, it distinguishes the syllables of which its name is composed by a low, melancholy tone, which is its own.

Among the reptiles at the Cape are several species of serpents, of which the most remarkable is the

\* The writer of this has a shell of an ostrich converted into a drinking cup, which holds about three pint measure, and originally must have been capacious enough to contain two quarts at least.



ards long, and three quarters of an inch

This creature winds itself about the  
bes of a tree in such a manner, as to be with  
dly distinguished from them: all the differ-  
in point of colour, being some speckles; and  
persons are gazing at the tree, it sometimes  
its head in their faces, and wounds them.

The dipsas, or thirst-serpent, receives its name  
the burning thirst occasioned by its bite.  
requently to be met with in the Cape coun-  
and is about three quarters of a yard long.

The asp is ash coloured, speckled with red and

The head and neck are very broad; the  
re flat, and sunk in the head, and near each  
em rises a fleshy protuberance. They are  
ious sizes: some several yards long.

The hair-serpent is about a yard long, and  
quarters of an inch thick. It is the most  
rous of all the serpents of this country: its  
eing almost instant death, unless a remedy  
hand.

Scorpions are very numerous, and harbour  
among the stones, on which account great  
on is used in moving them with hands, lest a  
should be the consequence.

The amphibious animals are the sea-cow, and  
urtle, which are esteemed great dainties.

The seas are very prolific in fish; yielding  
s, porpoises, pilot-fish, sharks, flying-fish,  
any other genera.

There are several species of sea-snails; among  
the pearl-snails are most worthy of notice.

It affords no small entertainment to observe them  
e surface of the water in calm weather,  
their shells serve them for boats. They

their heads considerably above their natural  
vehicles.

vehicles, and spreading out a kind of sail which nature has supplied them, move along in a very curious manner. If, in sailing, they find themselves in danger, they withdraw them into their covering; and sink into the sand. Many of these shells will contain a quart of water, and are sometimes used as drinking cups at the Cape, after being set in metal, and curiously bellished on the outside\*.

Thus having mentioned the most material circumstances relative to the Hottentot nation, and the Dutch settlement at the Cape, I shall now add, that on the 9th of April 1713, I embarked on board the company's ship, the *Stadthouder van Holland*; and after an agreeable voyage, in which nothing remarkable happened, arrived on the 22d of May, at Amsterdam, from whence I hastened to revisit my native country.

On Kolben's voyage we shall make no additional remarks; but we cannot help feeling an interest, in which we trust our readers will participate, in every thing that relates to the Cape aboriginal inhabitants. Without derogating from the value and importance of other colonial discoveries, consider this as the most splendid appendage to the history of the Cape.

VOYAGE OF  
CAPTAINS CLIPPERTON  
AND  
SHELVOCK,  
ROUND THE GLOBE.

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THOUGH the voyage of Captain Woods Rogers was not crowned with all the expected success, yet its advantages were still sufficient to revive the spirit of privateering, and to give impetus to the present expedition. A war subsisting between the emperor and Spain, application was made by some English adventurers to the Imperial court for a commission to cruise against the privateers, who were not at that time engaged in actual hostilities with Britain.

Captain George Shelvock was originally pitched out to command the vessels concerned in this projected enterprise. He had been thirty years in the royal navy, in which he had arrived at the rank of first lieutenant. He possessed assiduity, address, and was not insensible to his own merits and qualifications. Had he been finally selected with the command, it is probable, the voyage might have proved a fortunate one; but other concurring circumstances intervened to alter

IV G

Flemings, in order to give a colour to the mission. He was then to join the Success, lay in the Downs, under the command of Captain Mitchell. The foreign names of the were to be the Prince Eugene and the Stare.

Shelvoek had orders to lay in such a quantity of spirituous liquors as might be sufficient for both ships. In executing this commission, however, he seems not to have met with the approbation of his owners; and when the French soldiers at last arrived, their insolence was tolerable, that it was judged proper to return the Imperial commission, and to proceed without it.

Meanwhile a war breaking out between France and this country, the owners were freed from one difficulty; but they plunged themselves into a worse dilemma, by superseding Shelvoek and appointing Captain Clipperton to the private command. This man was a rough, blunt fellow, and had some acquaintance with the w

as not to be expected: dissensions arose between the two captains before they left England. The vessels, however, after various delays, set from Plymouth, on the 13th of February.

The *Success*, Clipperton's ship, carried six guns, and one hundred and eighty men; the *Speedwell*, commanded by Shelvock, seven guns and one hundred and six men. Neither of these ships had on board the whole of liquors, while the other had almost all her stores necessary for the voyage.

On the 19th a storm arose; and next day a signal was made for the *Speedwell* to bring to, which was obeyed, and the vessels lay under their bare poles.

But the storm abating, the ships unaccountably separated, and steered in different directions; the cause of which was retorted from one commander to the other.

Without liquors and without his consort, Clipperton, in this situation, resolved to steer for the place, the place of rendezvous agreed on; having taken in wine at Gomera, and cruised near the islands, he departed for those of the *Verd*, and anchored at St. Vincent.

And these islands, Captain Clipperton continued cruising about ten days more; but seeing the probability of rejoining his consort, he again departed, though his men already began to be mutinous for want of their supply of spirituous liquors.

On the first of April when they left St. Vincent and on the 29th of May they found themselves off Cape Virgin, near the mouth of the *Canianic Straights*, which they entered next day and sent the pinnace ashore to get fresh water. A river then frozen up. The surgeon's mate

mate having been left on shore at night, was almost frozen to death.

Anchoring at Queen Elizabeth's Island, they found plenty of smallage, by the use of which the men afflicted with the scurvy were greatly relieved. They also found plenty of wild fowl and fish; and having filled their casks with water they held on their course,

Afterwards they came into a fine bay, which they denominated No Bottom, from the depth of the water. The trees on shore were highly loaded with snow. While they lay here, a canoe came off with four Indians, almost naked. The captain appeared to be very jealous of their females, and could not be prevailed on to suffer a woman of their party, to come on board. The captain entertained them courteously; and after a stay of two hours, they departed.

Next day, the pinnace being sent on shore, returned with the Indian canoe in the evening, laden with muscles, which the natives had offered them in exchange for knives and toys. They appeared to Clipperton's men to be a hardy people; and one of the crew, who lived among them two nights and a day, met with very good treatment.

The ship's company now began to grow sick, and one or other of them generally died every day. On the 8th of July, they buried their first gunner, and erected a memorial to his memory.

Captain Mitchell and the lieutenant had been gone in the pinnace to Terra del Fuego, to attempt the discovery of a passage, which a French tartan was said to have sailed through many years before, returned in a short time with an account, that such a communication actually

d; but that it was too narrow to be safe for  
rip of any burden.

Proceeding on their voyage, they experienced  
usual dangers and difficulties in the straights.  
However, they entered the South Sea, on the 18th  
August, and steered directly for Juan Fernan-  
to refresh. Here they searched in vain for  
Speedwell, or any traces of her having been  
re.

In this vicinity, they cruised for about a month,  
then Captain Clipperton, preparing for his de-  
ture, caused an inscription to be cut on a tree  
marking the landing place, at Juan Fernandez,  
which, in case of Shelvock's touching there,  
might inform him of his consort's arrival, without  
betraying the secret to the Spaniards, should they  
land at this island.

All means had been used to recover the sick;  
but a dejection of spirits prevailed from the  
own want of their customary supplies. The  
weather was variable, and much rain fell during  
their cruise near the island. They took abund-  
ance of goats, which they used fresh and salted;  
having wooded and watered, Clipperton now  
gave up the Speedwell for lost; and saw that he  
must be obliged to proceed on his cruise alone.

On the eve of the ship's departure, four of the  
crew betook themselves to the mountains, intend-  
ing to remain on the island; but two of them  
were brought back by force.

On the 7th of September, they weighed an-  
chor and sailed northward, till they got into the  
gulf of Lima, where they intended to act;  
though they had already lost thirty men, and some  
factions and dissensions prevailed among the  
sailing crew. On the 25th of October, they

took the *Trinity* of four hundred tons, had previously fallen into the hands of C Rogers, when he plundered *Guiaquil*. She was a valuable cargo, and many passengers on board.

On the 4th of November, they fell in with the fourth prize of seventy tons, with the *Cour Laguna*, and some other passengers of no value. They likewise found much money, a few jars of wine and brandy. The captain inquired of the countess with her choice of removing or staying. The *Succès*, or remaining where she was. The lady preferred the latter, and orders were given that none but her own domestics should enter the cabin.

Clipperton's crew was now much weakened by detachments he had made to secure his prizes; yet still he was intent on taking more. He soon fell in with a pink of two hundred tons, which struck to him; when a lieutenant and eight men were sent to take possession. This officer ordered all the men he saw on



of his expectations, he again re-commanded of his ship.

However, too precipitately on the his own vessel on the rocks, where When the danger appeared inevitable were unbound, and every exertion to provide for his safety. They shore; and the English being again sent to the Viceroy of Lima.

Seeing that he had lost both his men, determined to release his Spaniards; both to save provisions, and to treatment for his own party.

He to La Plata, he took another prize of red tons, with thirty Spaniards and

By this vessel Clipperton was apprized the whole coast was alarmed, and that war were fitting out against him. Those had captured were, in general, of Europe, and he saw no great prospect of their being ransomed. It therefore determined him to dispatch Captain Mitchell in a schooner, mounting eight guns, and an complement of men, to Brazil, with a cargo of ten thousand pounds. On this was supposed, a ready vent would be found for the commodities consigned to the care of the company. After this, he stripped the other articles as he wished, and then prepared to release the Spanish prisoners.

Encumbered, Clipperton prepared to return to his former station. As they were holding their course, they took a bark called the *San Juan*, which they plundered and dismissed. At Guanaco Bay, they saw two ships at anchor, and fired a shot at each, to which

no return was made. On this they boarded them and found them deserted, and stripped of everything valuable.

The English now hung out a flag of truce, wished to enter into a negotiation for ransom their prizes; but no person appearing from shore to treat, they set fire to both vessels, then sailed for the Gallipagos Islands, till alarm excited on the coast should subside.

Arriving safe at the Duke of York's Head under the equinoctial line, they cleared ships, and found water; in which latter circumstance, it is observable, Captain Rogers was appointed.

On the 21st of January 1720, they took a vessel called the Prince Eugene, bound for Lima, the board of which was the Marquis de Ville Ruy. A priest, who was also among the passengers, having obtained leave to go on shore, to instruct the natives to traffic with the English for commodities, returned in a few days with a herd of black cattle and some fowls; which the governor had as a present to the marquis, but would not consent to any trade.

Some intercepted letters, however, shewed treachery was carrying on, and that the marquis was implicated in this dishonourable scheme. Accordingly he was put under confinement for some time; but at last suffered to go on shore with his lady, their only child remaining as a hostage for their return.

After some stay, these prisoners of war came on board, accompanied by the governor, when Clipperton having agreed about their ransom, the lady and child were liberated, but

ma

Marquis remained as an hostage for the performance of articles, which were never fulfilled.

Touching at Amapalla and the Isle of Tigers, they afterwards came to Gorgona, to water. On the 24th of June, they took the St. Vincent the second time, now commanded by Don Clement de Andrada, and laden with timber and coconuts.

On the 9th of August, they anchored at Lobos de Mar with their prize, and careened, having erected tents on shore. Here the crew began to express their disapprobation of the captain's conduct, in almost every particular; and a plot was formed for seizing Clipperton, and running away with the ship. The design, however, being timely discovered, some of the mutineers were severely punished, and the rest pardoned on promise of future amendment.

Soon after, they took another small prize, on board of which they put some Spanish prisoners, and dismissed her; but they had the misfortune to lose the St. Vincent in a storm, which drove her on shore.

In their course to Coquimbo, they took a ship laden with cloth, sugar, and tobacco; but they no sooner arrived in view of that harbour, than they were descried by three men of war, which immediately cut their cables and made after them. The *Succes* and her prize instantly hauled the wind and bore away. The former escaped by dint of sailing, but the latter was captured, with Mr. Milne, the third lieutenant and twelve men.

Don Blas de Lesso, governor of Carthagena, when attacked by Admiral Vernon, was the captain who took the prize, which he flattered himself was the *Succes*. When he found his mistake,

take, he was so enraged, that he struck M on the head with the flat of his sword. His passion cooling, he sent for his prisoner, pardon for the indignity he had offered, and, in fact, behaved with so much grace and greatness of soul, that he was not without an unreserved apology, he paid for his passage to Panama; and after giving him presents, and two hundred pieces of eight, he sent him home, by the most direct conveyance to his own country.

Such instances of magnanimity, in a defeated enemy, deserve to be had in his remembrance. A good man, under the influence of passion, may be tempted to do wrong, but only a bad man will neglect to atone for the ill he has done.

The loss of so many hands on board increased the ill-humours of Clipperton, and being in want of provisions, they resolved to visit the Gallipagos Islands, and being set on shore the remainder of their provisions.

Weary with the discontents of his crew, which he could not allay, the captain next day gave himself up to the dangerous passion of intoxication. In short, he was scarcely sober. Weak minds, when distressed, frequently seek refuge in inebriety, which aggravates every ill.

On the 4th of December, they approached the Gallipagos; but, by some unaccountable accident, they were unable now either to find or anchorage. Thus disappointed, they sailed to the Isle of Cocoas, where they arrived in the evening, and soon after, accommodations were made on shore, for the relief of the sick. I

they prepared for sailing from thence, on a general muster, it was found that three Englishmen and eight negroes were missing; who, it appeared, preferred remaining on that desolate island.

Arriving on the coast of Mexico, they discovered a vessel, which, being chased by the pinnace, immediately struck. She proved to be the *Jesu Maria*, commanded by Captain Shelvock, who reported that he had only forty men alive; that he had lost the *Speedwell* at Juan Fernandez, where they had built a bark out of the wreck; that in coasting along Chili and Peru they had taken this prize; and that, in fine, they were all in confusion.

Captain Clipperton supplied his consort with some guns, ammunition, and other necessities; and it was designed to attempt the *Manilla* ship, which was soon expected at Acapulco. On some disagreement, however, between the commanders, Clipperton abandoned this design, and immediately sailed for Guam, intending to return home by way of the East Indies.

After a run of fifty-three days, they reached that island, where they anchored on the 13th of May. The pinnace being sent with a flag of truce to the governor, to obtain provisions, soon returned with a present supply and a favourable answer. But matters soon took another turn; and Guam had nearly proved the destruction of Clipperton and all his crew.

The Marquis de Ville Roche going on shore, with the first lieutenant and surgeon, to treat about his ransom, gave rise to a serious dispute. When the English had almost laid in their stock of provisions, wood, and water, for which they furnished the governor with arms and ammuni-

tion, the latter sent a demand for the  
of some effects and slaves belonging to  
quis ; and, at the same time, desired :  
under the captain's hand, that peace  
claimed between the two nations.

Clipperton replied, he had, indeed,  
mour on the coast of Chili, that peace  
blished between the English and Spa  
that the stipulated ransom must be in  
paid, and the two English gentlemen  
who were detained on shore, within t  
hours, or he would commence hostiliti  
the town, and doing all the damage  
among the islands.

Regardless of this menace, the gov  
answered it by erecting a battery, fro  
the Spaniards fired at the pinnace. .  
ship, the unfortunately ran aground, c  
posed to the fire from the battery on th  
ship in the harbour ; and, in endeavour  
her off the rock on the rocks. In th  
ous dilemma, the captain was so much  
ed, that the officers were obliged to  
Mr. Cook as their temporary command

By this time, one of the lieutenants  
and three men wounded ; and it was n

ing the Bashee Islands on the 20th of June, touched at some others not then named; being unable to find their course to Macao, want of a pilot, they sailed for Amoy, in which port, where they arrived on the 8th of July. Before they had they anchored there, than they were boarded by several custom-house officers, who demanded their country and business. They were informed that the ship belonged to the service of Great Britain, and that she put in there, in order to obtain provisions and necessaries.

On that day a mutiny broke out among the crew, who loudly demanded a distribution of the prize-money; and as they refused to perform any duty unless their wish was complied with, Captain Clipperton found himself obliged to yield.

On the 16th of September, the division was made, when every foremast man shared four hundred and nineteen dollars, no reserve having been made for those who had the misfortune to be prisoners, or for the representatives of the

share appertaining to the owners, amounting to seven thousand pounds, in plate, gold, and silver. Clipperton shipped on board a Portuguese vessel called the *Queen of Angels*, commanded by Francisco le Vero. This vessel was afterwards burned at Rio Janeiro; and out of the property, no more than one thousand and five hundred pounds were saved.

After having left Amoy, where they paid the most exorbitant port charges, they held on their way to Macao. Here they all fell into confusion, Clipperton's ship being surveyed and condemned, was sold for four thousand dollars; and, however, her old commander agreed with her purchasers.

# VOYAGE OF

For a passage in her to Batavia, she shifted for themselves, according to their different fancies. Twenty of the crew, going to proceed to Canton, were taken on board. Mr. Taylor, the chief mate, and some others, sailed to China, in an open boat, from whence they procured a passage home, and arrived in London, in May 1712. Captain Clipperton, however, in a Dutch East Indiaman, from Batavia. He was landed at Galway, in Ireland, in the beginning of July 1712; but, broken and soured with disappointments, he wanted a few days to feel their weight.

Such was the disastrous end of Cook's expedition. We will now give a collection of the various adventures, who were the main body of the narrative of his voyage.

The departure of the ship, which was ready, being much later than Cook's intended departure, and that his intention of the ship, that the officers did to appear much, to prevent them from leaving the ship and returning to England.

"We had a very good success, in the rock, to our delight, and in the various islands, where we found the same success."



sent Captain Hatley, in the boat, with money to purchase tobacco, and to enquire after news, he returned, and reported, that no tobacco was to be procured. He was unwilling, however, it seems, to bring back the money; and accordingly he laid it out, childishly enough, in china ware and sweetmeats.

Having cast anchor, I immediately sent the launch on shore, with all the people that could be spared, to assist him in felling trees, and sawing them into planks. The cooper and his crew were likewise employed in filling the casks. Meanwhile the inhabitants came off daily with their products, which they bartered for salt.

On the 2d of July, we were alarmed by the appearance of a large ship at anchor, in the vicinity of the place where we lay. I sent an officer in the launch, well manned and armed, to make his observations on her, and I put the ship into the best posture of defence. About noon, the launch returned; and in direct violation of my orders, I found the officer had gone on board the suspected vessel, which, indeed, enabled him to give a particular account of her, but endangered his own safety and that of his men. He reported, that this ship was the *Ruby*, formerly an English man of war, and that she was commanded by M. la Jonquiere, a Frenchman, who, with four hundred and twenty men of the same nation, though in the service of Spain, did not seem to offer us any molestation.

Next day the *Ruby* sailed towards us, and the captain sent one of his lieutenants and a priest to assure me of his friendship, and to desire I would converse with him. This invitation I accepted, and with a very handsome reception, with li-

offers of money on my bills in London, or ever else the ship could supply me with. La Jere informed me, that the Spaniards, in South Seas, had advice of the two consort and that they were preparing to receive us. At this time, Hatley was charged, on command, with having being guilty of some person; but on being taxed with it, he evaded, answered, that he had done nothing he was ashamed of, or could not justify.

La Jonquiere, in a day or two returned my accompanied by several of his officers; but in the midst of the entertainment, my boatswain made a disturbance, because he had not been invited of the party. This outrage, which was instigated by a party he had formed, being pretty quickly quieted, my visitor declared, that if they persisted in their disobedience, he would see the offenders punished, by carrying them home in

the next morning, the authors of this disturbance were ashamed of their conduct, and ascribed it to the effects of liquor. The boatswain made humblest submissions, and prayed my lenity and forgiveness; withal, desiring I would permit him to return in the French ship. This I complied with, as I had found his turbulent disposition on a variety of occasions.

On the 15th of July, we saw a large ship ply into the harbour's mouth, which La Jonquiere mistaking for our consort, made him hasten to his departure. On putting to sea, he saluted me with five guns.

During all this period, the carpenter went on busily in his operations; and at last, when he had repaired the timber, and was going to use it

my astonishment, he could find no nails for his purpose. It seems, that this necessary article in the voyage, and other stores, had been exhausted before I assumed the command of the ship.

Soon after this unpleasant discovery, the *Wife Solomon*, of St. Maloes, of forty guns, and about one hundred and sixty men, commanded by M. Dumain Girard, came in. She was bound to the coasts of Chili and Peru, on a trading voyage; and was the first to alarm M. la Jonquiere.

This new Frenchman, I soon found to be a mercenary man, possessing all the vanity and dissipation ascribed to his nation. On my asking him to spare me any nails, he answered in the affirmative; but knowing my wants, fixed a most extravagant price on them, not less than thirty dollars a hundred, which demand I was obliged to comply with, and so in proportion for other articles he had to dispose of.

Having procured the most essential necessities, I now began to think of expediting my departure. At this period a letter was addressed to me by the ship's company, with articles annexed to it, for the immediate distribution of the prize-money, which, they plainly declared, they were resolved to insist on, as some of them knew, from woeful experience, the consequence of delay.

They were so very importunate to carry this point, that both myself and the principal officers thought it most advisable to sign our acquiescence to their claims, rather than run the risk of the consequences that might attend our refusal. Having effected their wishes, they expressed great satisfaction,

disfaction, and promised to be always ready to hazard their lives in prosecution of the objects of the enterprise.

The St. Francisco Xavier, a Portuguese man of war, of forty guns, and three hundred men, bound to Macao, came in on the 3d of August. It was commanded by Captain la Riviere, a Frenchman. Captain Hatley, being grievously suspected of having, on a former occasion, offered the Portuguese, I apprized him of the necessity of coming to an explanation, lest any disturbance should arise on his account. He readily engaged to do; and on his return, informed me, that the Portuguese captain could not conceive it possible, that a gentleman, in his situation, should do any thing to render such an apology necessary.

Three of my men having deserted, the mate and some seamen went up to the Portuguese plantations in quest of them. It being almost midnight when they arrived, the inhabitants were alarmed; and planted an ambuscade to cut them off in their retreat. No sooner had they entered their boat, than they heard the Portuguese rushing from the woods, exclaiming, "Kill the dogs, kill all the English dogs!"

This outcry was instantly followed by a volley of small arms, which wounded three of the party. I dispatched a letter of complaint to the captain of the Portuguese vessel, by Hatley; but no sooner had he gone on board the ship, than he was furiously assaulted by the captain of the land, who cried, that this was the man who had been guilty of so many insolencies towards them; and had made it a practice to abuse and affront them with opprobrious epithets.

# VOYAGE OF

On the 1st of January, the ship's company siding with La Rivière upon Hatley; and would certainly have saved him and his boat's crew with much severity, had not the captain of the ship rescued him from their hands.

La Rivière expressed his concern for what had happened; but said his people were without control, and that it was not in his power to punish them; adding, that the desire of revenge would only expose my men to danger, perhaps, to destruction. In short, he made all the apologies in his power for such a misfortune having happened on board his ship; but at the same time, gave me to understand, that he had provoked the Portuguese by an insult, and that he was of a test nature, in their estimation.

After this unpleasant rencounter, I soon took my departure from St. Catharine's, and for the most part had very squally weather. As we advanced to the southward, the appetites of my people became so voracious, that the usual allowance of government was not sufficient to satisfy them. Some of my officers, in particular Mr. Betagh, captain of marines, who had been purser of a man of war, and was a man whom I sincerely regarded, were champions for an additional allowance at my table. Nor did Betagh stop here; but, urged by the intemperance of passion, and finding me unwilling to squander away our provisions, without knowing, for a certainty, where we could find a supply, at length had the chance to tell me, "That the voyage should be continued with me;" a menace which he often re-

this gentleman been capable of committing, I might have been under some apprehension,

ons, that he would have tried to verify his  
ciation; but not intimidated, I excluded  
rom my mess and the great cabin.

ding I was now in earnest with him, he  
letter, begging my pardon and promising  
dment; on which I reinstated him in my  
r, which the sequel will shew he little de-  
l.

the 19th of September, the water all at  
became discoloured; and on heaving the  
we found ourselves in twenty-six fathoms  
. I immediately stood off to sea; but in  
ng five leagues we did not deepen our wa-  
This was very near the Straights of Magel-  
which I might have passed with much facili-  
ut as Captain Clipperton had pretended, that  
traights of La Maire would be safest, though  
d not try them himself, I was induced to lay  
this intention.

the 13th of September, the fog clearing up,  
vered to our view one of the most desolate  
ries that imagination can conceive. It ap-  
d nothing but a continuation of ridges and  
s of mountains, rising behind one another,  
tually buried in snow. Towards noon we  
becalmed near the mountains called the  
e Brothers, so denominated from their equal  
at, near resemblance, and proximity.

therto we had been little sensible of cur-  
; but this afternoon we were hurried into  
Straights with amazing impetuosity; and  
ig reached the mid passage, the northern  
rushed in with such violence, as soon drove  
t of the Straights again, though the wind  
not unfavourable.

After various conflicts with the winds, tides, and currents, and a heavy rolling sea, beyond what I had ever witnessed, we got into regions of such intense cold, that on the 3d of October, while the men were furling the main sail, one of them cried out, that his hands were so benumbed he could not keep his hold; and before his companions could render him any assistance, he dropped into the sea, and was lost in spite of all our endeavours.

On the 22d, we lost our fore topmast; but repairing this calamity in the best manner we could, at last we passed the Straights of La Maire, and had a view of the coast of Chili. During this tedious and hazardous voyage, we had a succession of adverse winds and stormy weather.

In want of wood and water, it was my wish to reach the Island of Juan Fernandez, but a variety of circumstances concurred to render this impracticable. Surrounded with doubts and apprehensions, lest we should be obliged to advance too far on the coasts where we now were, without a competent stock of provisions, one Joseph la Fontaine, a native of France, assured me, that if we could make the Island of Chiloe, at this time a little to the northward, it was the most favourable place for our purpose, of any in the South Seas; as there were rich towns in the vicinity, and magazines always well stored with provisions of every kind.

On these considerations, I resolved to proceed to Chiloe; and on the 30th of November we entered the channel, with an intent to surprise the towns of Chacao and Calibuco. But scarcely had we come to, before a prodigiously rapid tide, and an increasing gale, made the channel appear like

continued breach. Thus situated, our cable  
broke, and we lost our anchor.

Having got into a place of security, I dispatched  
a second lieutenant to discover the towns of  
San Juan and Calibuco; and at the same time recom-  
mended it to Captain Hatley to go in search of  
a better landing place. The latter soon returned, and  
brought with him an Indian, who gave us hopes  
of a sufficient supply for our wants; but afterwards  
gave us the disagreeable information, that the  
Spaniards were interdicted from giving us any

The lieutenant having prolonged his stay, made  
suspect that he had fallen into the hands of  
the Spaniards, by which means they had gained  
knowledge of us. However, on a Spanish officer  
coming off in a paragua, I hoisted French col-  
ours; and pretended that the ship belonged to  
France, and was homeward bound. Under  
this belief the officer remained all night; and  
when he departed next morning, I sent by him  
a message to the governor, to request a supply of provisions,  
to enable me to prosecute my voyage to France.  
Immediately, I received a complaint against the vio-  
lation of our men, in killing their sheep and driv-  
ing away their cattle; by which I was sensible  
that the lieutenant and party had landed.

Being that this was no season to temporize,  
I made a peremptory requisition for what I want-  
ed, at the same time giving the governor to un-  
derstand, that all the force he could muster should  
be sent to deter me from supplying myself, if he ne-  
glected my demands. In answer to this, a mes-  
senger arrived, to signify that they would treat  
with me, if I would send an officer to Chacao;  
I avowed my determination to treat nowhere,  
save



save on my own ship; and farther, that I had already dispatched eighty men to supply themselves with what we wanted. The lieutenant and party soon after came in, with some frivolous excuses for delay, which I silently acquiesced in, though I was sensible the misconduct of this officer had ruined my views on this coast.

By the middle of the month, we had our decks full of cargo. In a word, we added at least a month's supply to our former stores, without the least loss from the enemy. On the 17th, we set sail with a favourable wind. The preceding day, one of the men had escaped into the woods, and as it was probable he would disclose our designs as far as he knew them, this, added to the ill conduct of the lieutenant, made me reflect on the impossibility of doing any thing of importance with such officers and such men.

On leaving Chiloe, it was my design to proceed for Juan Fernandez; but my people, at the instigation of the Frenchman, whose advice had formerly been taken, were bent on going to the Port of Conception. Finding it prudent to yield, lest the men should be tempted to throw off all control, I listened to their suggestions; though they were conveyed in language not very civil or dutiful.

For Conception we steered, and arrived there on the 23d of December. I immediately ordered the boats, well manned and armed, to surprise by night what vessels lay in the harbour, and to reconnoitre the place. Hatley returned soon after in the pinnace; informing me, that they had taken

the *Solidad de Anday*, of one hundred and *y* tons, laden with timber from *Baldivia*, and a small vessel of twenty-five tons, with a priest

mer, on board. This vessel, which we named Mercury, we found very useful, being excellently adapted for look-out expeditions. Hatley, however, suffered another small vessel full of men to pass, without the least attempt to detain her, as bringing advice of us from Chiloe; and frequently ought to have been secured, had the officer possessed either policy or common

sense. The priest being very solicitous to ransom his wife, was permitted to go on shore for money. While we received intelligence of a vessel laden with wine, brandy, and other articles, lying to anchor about two leagues from us; on the 10th I dispatched Mr. Randall, the second lieutenant, and twenty-five men to secure her; but were strictly not to land, or make any hazardous attempt, whatever.

That evening, however, they returned with a different story, that finding the vessel hauled on by the officer had ordered them to land and take off from her what they could; but their carriages soon stopped, for they no sooner set their foot on shore than the enemy furiously fell upon

them. However, they all escaped, except five who they agreed, were cut to pieces in shoal

water. This new addition to our misfortunes had a dispiriting effect on the greatest part of the company. Nothing was now heard but groans and curses. As I was expostulating with Mr. Randall, who conducted this unfortunate enterprise, I espied a large ship coming from the most northern point of the Island of Quilme. As it was almost dark, she stood off from us without fear or suspicion; and when

she approached near enough, I fired a gun, in which she immediately struck. She proved to be the *St. Fermin* from Calao, of three hundred tons burden, laden with sugar, molasses, rice, coarse linen, and some country cloth; besides a quantity of chocolate, and about six thousand dollars in specie and plate.

The agent for prizes and the ship's company's agent went to inspect her lading; and in a short time they returned with many packages, stores, and other commodities, to a considerable amount. Don Francisco Larrayn, the captain, being desirous of ransoming his ship, I readily sent him on shore in the launch.

Soon after a flag of truce came off, with several jars of wine, as a present from the governor, and a letter full of civility; but written with much art; in which he desired to see my commission, and that then he would treat with me according to the law of arms. By this conveyance I had the pleasure of hearing that two of our men, who were supposed to have been killed, were now wounded, and in a fair way of recovery.

To satisfy the governor, in regard to my commission, I sent the captain of marines to Concepcion with a copy of it, and of the declaration of war, &c. He soon returned, accompanied by a Flemish Jesuit, a Spanish lawyer, an Englishman and a Scotchman. The Jesuit assured me he was only come to pay his respects, and to render his best services, in bringing the affair of the ransom to a favourable conclusion. He then told me that the captain of the *St. Fermin* had resolved to give twelve thousand dollars for her at the *Solidad*, instead of sixteen thousand which had demanded for the *St. Fermin* alone.

posal I resolutely declared my dis-  
red them that no persuasions or ar-  
revail on me to comply. In the  
had taken ten large silver candle-  
rth about twenty-five pounds ster-  
y father, in a very suppliant man-  
d to me that they were a legacy to  
and hoped I would not prevent  
harity. To shew my readiness to  
offered them for their weight,  
d to the workmanship; but he  
saying they never bought any thing

futile altercations, both about  
ransom of the ships, the business  
so days passing, in which I heard  
the governor, I began to suspect  
ther objects in contemplation be-  
m. At last, however, the wound-  
ent on board with a letter, import-  
prisoners were now sent back, the  
d that I would not hesitate in dis-  
aniards in my possession.

intelligence arriving from the town,  
of obtaining any ransom for the  
them to be burnt; and then set sail  
andez. In our course, the plunder  
e the mast, and the men had their  
es allotted them, which they were  
ate to obtain.

at the Island of Juan Fernandez  
idle of January, and found some-  
at Captain Clipperton had been  
the least direction how to proceed,  
uld touch; which strengthened my

conviction, that it was not my comfort's will have our company.

Designing to look into Copalpo, on the 2<sup>d</sup> January, I sent the Mercury to reconnoitre the officer to whom this business was committed, reporting that no ships were in the port, patched him again to examine the harbour orders, and to return as quickly as possible. He discovered nothing; but instead of coming directly to join me, they missed the land and delayed my sailing for an entire day.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of February, I sent an officer to discover if there was any shipping in Bay; and when I came in sight of this port I descried the Mercury standing out of the bay from which I conjectured that a ship in sight had been too powerful for her. This determined me to make all possible sail to her relief. When I came up, I had the pleasure to find, that she was already captured, and that the Mercury had accidentally drifted.

This prize was called the Rosario, of ordered tons, laden with cormorant's dung, is extremely valuable as a manure, in the cultivation of the agi, or cod-pepper. The only whaler on board was the pilot, by whom I learned

some dried fish. The poor owner  
a balise, or seal bark, with two jars of  
forty pieces of eight to ransom her.  
his offer, and made him happy in the  
his vessel.

From Arica, I again fell in with the  
mon, in the Road of Hillo. This ves-  
determined to protect a convoy, we  
tempt upon them; but continued our  
d in its course, divided the plunder  
n. On the 22d of February, we came  
Callao, but attempted nothing.

For days the officers, who had for some  
ated the Mercury, desired to be re-  
d it being Captain Hatley's turn to  
of her, he proposed that we might  
trendings of the shore, till we had got  
of Lobos. Of this proposal I could  
ove, considering the probability there  
ng in with the Panama ships. Every  
earing well satisfied with my resolu-  
reased the Mercury's complement of  
ent Hatley the pinnace.

ing being ready for their departure,  
etagh of the marines, whose duty it  
ieve the marine officer on board the  
eing averse to this service, addressed  
the ship's company, and with a deject-  
id that they were all sent to be sacri-  
ng many other expressions to excite

egan to apprehend that he wished to  
ne of his former threats respecting me;  
re appealed to the crew, and desired to  
of them were of Betagh's opinion?  
ice, they exclaimed, No! Satisfied

in this critical affair, Hatley and Betagh went on board, and on putting off, gave us three cheers. Next day they took a small bark laden with rice, and the following, another. On the seventh day of their absence, they got possession of a ship of two hundred tons burden, worth one hundred and fifty thousand pieces of eight.

Flushed with this success, it seems Betagh rejoiced Hatley and a majority of the crew into a scheme of departing with their prize for India. But scarcely had they resolved on this piratical step, before they saw a sail standing towards them, which proving to be a Spanish man of war, soon put an end to their intended voyage. The prisoners in general were treated but indifferently; but Betagh, being a Catholic and an Irishman, as a reward for his treachery and the intelligence he gave respecting my designs, was promoted to the rank of an officer in the Spanish service. From the accounts this traitor gave of our plan of future operations, I was not free from apprehension lest I should soon be captured also.

On the last day of February, we anchored in the Road of Guanacho, where we found a sail with only two men and a boy on board. From them we learned, that there was a rich prize in the Cove of Paita. When, however, we arrived there, we discovered only one small vessel at anchor, almost unrigged.

As it entered into the scheme of the voyage to attempt the town, I consulted my officers on the subject; and next morning early, I landed with forty-six men, leaving the master to bring the ship nearly in, that we might the more expeditiously embark the plunder. I marched up to the great church without opposition, for the inhabi-

had all fled. At day light we observed bodies of men on the surrounding hills, whom I expected to have had a rencounter; we advanced, they retired.

Day was spent in shipping off what plunder could lay our hands on: it chiefly consisted of provisions, of which we accumulated a stock. In the afternoon, a messenger came to ask what I would fix for the ransom of the

I proposed ten thousand pieces of eight, paid within twenty-four hours. The governor, however, gave me plainly to understand, that neither could, nor would, agree to my demand, and that he did not care what I did with my men, so I spared the churches.

On receiving this definitive answer, I collected whatever was valuable in the town, and ordered the houses to be set on fire. No sooner, however, was Païta in a blaze, than those who were in the town made signals for me to come off; and incessantly firing towards the mouth of the river.

On this I ordered off all my hands; but judge my surprise, when I discovered a large ship, bearing a Spanish flag, ready to fall upon us! I now turned back on the burning town, and regretted I had been so precipitate. By the judicious counsel, however, of Mr. Coldsea, the master, I kept my people safe on board. The enemy was within pistol shot; and his formidable appearance struck an universal damp on the spirits of our crew. I expected every minute he would come to board us: but having lost his opportunity, we cut our cable, and by dint of manœuvring got at some distance before he could bring a broad-



a broadside to bear. This doing little we crowded sail and soon got out of

This ship was called the *Peregrin* ried fifty-six guns and four hundred men. During this unequal engagement not a man either killed or wounded we were much exposed, and once, in shot entering one of the ports, dismasted and tore off its nut, which breaking in pieces, flew about without injuring the ship, however, had received very much damage; and an unlucky shot took the launch and set fire to some cartridges which had been negligently left uncovered, away her moorings, and occasioned

The admiral seeing we were at the mercy of him, tacked and stood in for Païta. Our escape from an enemy of such force could not well have been made. We lost a third part of the guns nor men: we were too advanced in a state of preparation to be taken by surprise, and in confusion. Our arms were wet, and therefore useless. The loss was worse, one-third of the men were killed. In making preparations for an obstinate defence had we been pushed to extremities, we should have had to combat, and to manage the

On the whole, it was fortunate we escaped this imminent danger, which was the most dreaded, as the conflagration of the ship would have exasperated the enemy to an unrelenting pursuit, and we had little mercy to expect, had we fallen into their hands. At best, however, it was a very disagreeable affair. The loss of the launch and anchor was irreparable; and it was to be the cause of that scene of tro-

treff which will occupy the remainder of this narrative.

Next morning we saw two sail astern of us. One of them evidently intended for Paita; and the nearer I approached the other, the less I liked her appearance, which induced me to tack about and crowd sail from her. However, she gained upon us, and advanced sufficiently near to shew us that she was the Brilliant, a ship of thirty-six guns, chiefly manned with French, and consort to the admiral from whom we had just escaped. She was a remarkable swift sailer, and was handsomely rigged: and had not night come on, it would have been impossible for us to escape.

I now bethought myself of playing the old stratagem, which I supposed might be new in this part of the world, of turning a light adrift in a half tub, instead of a boat, and then immediately altered my course. As the day broke, I could perceive nothing of the enemy: this was our second providential escape.

It seems Betagh sailed on board this last ship, and by his advice it was that the admiral directed his consort to ply up to windward of Lobos, our first place of rendezvous, while he himself proceeded to Paita in quest of us. This separation, which was intended as a sure method of catching us, was the very means of our preservation.

Finding myself thus closely pursued, I took an offing of thirty leagues from the shore, and then lay by, to consider what was to be done. An embargo I understood had been laid on all ships to leeward for the space of six months; our prize, which I meant to convert into a fire-ship, was  
captured

captured by the *Brilliant*; I was yet ignorant of the fate of the *Mercury*; and in regard to my comfort, I was perfectly in the dark.

In this dilemma, I assembled my officers; and suggested that on the coast of Chili we might have a better chance of advantage, and a greater probability of being safe than where we were; that after watering at Juan Fernandez, we should cruise for the remainder of the season off the ports of Concepcion, Valparaiso, and Coquimbo, where we might probably be supplied with an additional ship, and all manner of naval stores.

This plan being universally approved, we stretched away to windward. My views, after the accomplishment of these previous steps, were fixed on the Coast of Mexico, where by running up to a high latitude, there was not only the chance of falling in with Captain Clipperton, but also of meeting the *Manilla* ship.

On the 11th of May, we came in sight of Juan Fernandez. Here I plied off and on till the 21st, when a strong gale arose, attended with a tumbling sea, in which the cable parted, and inevitable shipwreck appeared before our eyes. Indeed it was owing to a signal interposition of Providence, that we struck where we did, as a few fathoms, on either side, would have been certain destruction to us all. All our masts went away together; and happy was it for us they did so, as they furnished us with a raft, by which we were all saved, excepting one person. In the midst of this calamity, I secured my commission, and a few bags of bread, two compasses, and some mathematical instruments and books. The vessel filled with water in a few minutes after she struck, but did not immediately go to pieces.

first reached the shore, we had only  
nd to repose our drenched limbs on.  
were almost totally destitute. In  
we lighted a fire, and wrapping  
n what we could get, laid ourselves  
d notwithstanding the inclemency of  
slept very sound. In the morning,  
like men just awakening from a  
so great and melancholy was the  
our circumstances, that we could  
t our own senses.

ely tried to assemble the people, to  
ng some necessaries and provisions  
ck; but they were so dispersed and  
that I could not readily collect them,  
probably have recovered our beef  
his opportunity was lost by their ea-  
ect huts and tents for their future  
and in the meanwhile, a furious  
which destroyed all the provisions in  
ept one cask of beef and another of  
, which were washed on the strand.  
ey was irrecoverably lost, save one  
hundred dollars belonging to the

f a mile from the shore, I found a  
place for erecting my tent. A fine  
ter ran on each side of it: fuel was  
nd, and trees proper for our use.  
tled round me; and each having se-  
f from the inclemency of the wea-  
est manner that circumstances would  
ed to pass our tedious evenings round  
*roasting* craw-fish in the embers.

n to think of building such a vessel,  
terials of the wreck, as might be  
sufficient

favourable reply. I next a  
armourer, who having sec  
pressed his hopes that he m  
the iron work, with the ass  
find from the wreck.

At last I was able to c  
earnest to undertake the  
but being divided into par  
trol over their general con  
on with the work just as  
obliged to bribe the carpe  
ance; and at last a bark  
was finished, fit only for t  
The armourer had also beg  
now completed; and we en  
for conger eels, of which  
for a supply.

When the bark was fir  
she leaked so fast, that th  
“ sieve! a sieve!” However  
we adapted the ship's pump  
5th of October, we launche  
the Recovery. We had no  
large stone tied to a rope, w  
wind might have separated.  
danger of lying here long;  
men and stores on board,  
for our voyage. About two  
left behind, who could not l  
company us, they were dea  
and only returned for answe  
not yet prepared for the oth

Captain Shelvock observe  
air of this island, that out of

ained there five months and eleven days, not had an hour's illness; notwithstanding their ill diet and poor accommodations. Shelvock himself, from being almost a cripple with the ill, became strong and active. He gives the account as other voyagers of the beauty of the island, and of the grand and romantic prospects which it exhibits. The vast number of fruits which it supplies, furnished an excellent and nutritious aliment.

While we lay here, continues the captain, it is the season for the sea-lionesses to bring forth their young. They are of a monstrous size; and may venture to affirm that, one with another, they would yield a butt of train oil.

They are so indolent, that no sooner have they reached the land, than they fall asleep, and remain in that state of torpidity for a month; but after they have brought forth their young, an old sea-lion of the largest size keeps incessant watch, and at the approach of an enemy, makes a hideous roaring.

Every thing one hears or sees on this island is of a peculiar character. The very structure of the isle, in all its parts, exhibits a certain savage regular beauty, beyond the powers of expression. The several prospects of lofty, inaccessible hills in the day, and the solitariness of the gloomy narrow vallies in the night, added to the mixed and confused noise of the surge, continually beating against the shore; the tumbling of the waters from one immense precipice to another; the roaring of the sea-lions and seals, whose voices are more or less shrill or hoarse in proportion to their age or youth; compose so wild and horrible a medley, that the stoutest heart must be long habituated

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situated to the scene, before it can taste sweets of refreshing sleep, or wholly divest of terror.

We at last set sail on the 6th of October, ing nothing to subsist on at sea but smoked ger eels, and a few bushels of farina. We forty in number, crowded together, without conveniencies for cleanliness, or any thing to fend us from the abominable stench of the nor was there a drop of water to be had without sucking it out of the cask, through a pipe we promiscuously used. Our unfavoury m created continual quarrels for the frying pan as we had but a very indifferent convenienc regard to fire, the noise of frying was heard morn till night.

Thus we traversed the ocean, happy, however in the idea of being once more afloat; and rising the hopes, that something would fall into our hands that would better our circumstances, and strengthen our security.

On the 4th day of our voyage, we fell in with a Spanish vessel, named the Margarita, which vigorously attacked, but were thrice repulsed. All night we lay by, providing flugs, ammunition being extremely scarce, and when morning appeared, and dispositions were made for boarding the Spaniard, or yielding to her superior force, a fresh gale unfortunately sprang up, and drove the chase out of our reach. In our engagement with this ship, the gunner was killed; the first lieutenant, the master, and one of the crew were wounded.

Our situation now became more forlorn every day; for soon after we parted with this vessel a gale came on, which lasted four days without

on, during which time we were in the  
tary expectation of perishing. The vari-  
resses we endured are not to be described.  
sively were the crew alarmed at their im-  
danger, that they formed the resolution  
ag on shore the first opportunity.

is extremity, recollecting an account I  
d of Iquique, I mentioned to the crew the  
l of that place, which being universally  
d of, we directed our course thither. It  
ee weeks, however, before we got this  
and having nothing to ride the bark  
e were obliged to keep the sea; while the  
ide the shore, and was received by some  
on the strand with a kind of welcome.

men being landed, proceeded to the lieu-  
house, broke it open, and ransacked the  
village, where they found what in our  
situation was more estimable than silver.

The booty consisted of fifty bushels of  
flour, one hundred and twenty of gara-  
some thousand pounds weight of well-  
ish, a good number of fowls, some jerked  
ork, and mutton, rusk, and fresh bread;  
six jars of Peruvian wine and brandy. To  
ill, they had the good fortune to find a  
ar the shore, which served to bring off the  
, without which the greatest part of it  
have been lost.

settlement of Iquique consisted of about  
raggling, ill-constructed houses, which  
deserved that name, and a small church.  
is not the least verdure to be seen near it,  
s it afford a single necessary of life; not  
ater, which the inhabitants are obliged to  
boats from the distance of ten leagues.



Two Indian prisoners informed us, that the lieutenant's boat was then at Pisagua, and it was soon expected to return. However, we determined to make some attempt in the Road of Le Nasco and at Pisco, we set sail for the following day, and next morning, before day, we fell in with a large ship, which we ineffectually tried to capture, having the misfortune to be becalmed several hours we resolutely struggled with inconvenience, but with all our efforts, we were obliged to relinquish our expected prize.

This ship was called the St. Francisco Pizarro of seven hundred tons, carrying eight guns and ten pattereroes. She was well manned, and provided with small arms. Our unavoidable delay was made a pretence for murmuring. Many of our men, despairing of ever being able to capture a ship in our condition, were inclined to surrender to the enemy, who lay becalmed by us all night. To prevent this desperate design, I secured the boats, by stationing two men in each, in which I placed some confidence. But notwithstanding my precaution, I had the mortification the next morning, that the best boat was gone, and that a powerful party was formed to carry off the other. Fortunately, however, the wind sprang up fresh, prevented the conspirators from executing their design.

Next day we stood into the Road of Callao, where we discovered a pretty large ship. We bore down to her with a resolution bordering on despair; but to our great satisfaction met with no resistance. The captain and his officers received us with their hats off in the most respectful manner, praying for quarter. Before the ship came up, I had ordered our boat to secure

was making for the shore. By some mistake, they suffered her to escape; and with her lost every thing that would have been valuable in the prize.

The captured ship was about two hundred tons burthen, called the *Jesu Maria*, and was chiefly laden with pitch, tar, copper, and plank. The Spaniards wished to ransom her for one thousand dollars; but situated as I was, it was impossible to listen to any overture of this kind.

He informed me that the *Margarita* had been wrecked at Callao with the loss of her captain and several men killed in the engagement; and that she was now refitting, together with a frigate of twenty-eight guns, in order to cruise for us.

On receiving this advice, we made the Spanish captain a visit to our bark, and immediately put to sea. Coming out, we fortunately fell in with our ship, which had deserted. The two men on board informed us for Spaniards, edged up to us, before we were sensible of their mistake. They were much famished; having nothing to eat for three days, and had just been ashore to kill seals, in order to drink their blood. They could give no farther account for their deserting us, farther than that they fell asleep; and the faint breezes, during the night, waisted them away from the ship.

Coming into the Roads of Malabriga and Paita, and seeing nothing, I passed between the island and the continent on the 25th of November, and soon made the Saddle of Paita. Here, having made some prisoners, I received information that the town at present contained neither provisions nor provisions, the inhabitants having been alarmed by the depredations of *Captain Clipperton* on the coast.

This unfavourable report, however, did not prevent us from holding on our way with Spanish colours flying, till we came to the place of anchorage. Immediately I dispatched an officer and twenty-four men in both boats, the greater part lying on their arms, to prevent alarm. Thus they advanced towards the town; and the inhabitants were so perfectly satisfied that we were Spaniards, that the men, on landing, found the children playing on the beach. In an instant, however, the deceit was discovered; and the whole town was in confusion: the inhabitants flying, and carrying their valuables with them. We found here only a few bales of coarse cloth, some dried fish, and an inconsiderable quantity of bread and sweet meats.

As we lay at anchor, we took a boat, with fifty jars of Peruvian wine and brandy, which had clandestinely left Callao. The master of this vessel gave me intelligence respecting the fate of Hatley.

From this place we directed our course for the Island of Gorgona, where we arrived on the 2d of December. Here water was so plentiful and convenient, that we filled our casks in a few hours; and as wood grew close to high water mark, we had dispatched all our business in two days. Indeed we were anxious to put to sea, lest we should be discovered by the enemy.

Having got out of the track where danger was chiefly to be apprehended, we consulted about our future scheme of action, when the majority were for proceeding directly to the Coast of Asia. On this we named our ship the *Happy Return*; and used all our endeavours to effect the purpose resolved on; but the winds and currents were adverse; and a party, who secretly opposed

views, had maliciously let much of our water out. Thus both our stock of provisions and water became too short for such a long run; and therefore, to recruit, I proposed a descent on the island of Quibio, where I apprehended plenty was to be found.

On the 13th of January, we anchored near this island; and next morning descried two large piraguas under Spanish colours, which we determined at all hazards to attack. This enterprise was commanded by Mr. Brooks, who brought off two vessels, and two prisoners, a mulatto and a negro: the rest of the crew had taken refuge in the woods.

We were much mortified to find, that a vessel, laden with provisions, had passed us in the night; and to compensate for this disappointment, the mulatto prisoner promised to conduct us to a place where we might speedily supply ourselves without interruption. No news could be more welcome than this. Accordingly all hands were actively employed in expediting the present business of wooding and watering; and on the 19th of January we got safe in between Mariato and the island of Sebaco. Having previously arranged matters with our guide, I embarked at two next morning in the ship's boat, and ordered the lieutenants to follow me in the two piraguas. The mulatto conducted us some way up the river St. Martin, and then into creeks beset with manroves, which made me begin to think of treachery; but just at day break he brought us in view a fine savanna; and, after a short march, the sight of two farm-houses convinced us of the integrity of our guide. The inhabitants had fled, except the wife and children belonging to one of the

the

the planters. In the vicinity we saw numerous herds of black cattle, and plenty of hogs and fowls. In one of the farms we found some dried beef, plantains, and maize, and made a delicious breakfast on hot cake and milk; a diet to which we had been long unaccustomed.

When it was broad day light, I was surprised to see the ship close by us, and interrogated our guide why he had brought us such a circuitous route? He replied there was a river lay between us, which he did not think fordable. On examination, however, it was found not to be above knee deep; and therefore we resolved to take the shortest conveyance for our plunder.

While we were regaling ourselves at the house of the farmer, whose family had been left behind, the honest man, being anxious for their safety, returned, and made a voluntary offer of as many black cattle as we should think fit to require. This offer I thankfully accepted; and as we had little salt to cure them with, our demand was far from being immoderate. So great was our scarcity of salt, that we could not afford above five pounds to a hundred weight of beef. We therefore hit on an expedient of cutting the meat into long slips, and then slightly sprinkling it with salt. After which we hung it up to dry in the sun, which cured it beyond our expectations.

Having supplied ourselves to our minds, we again set sail, and on the 25th of January, we espied a vessel, to which we gave chase; but perceiving she was of European structure, I feared she might be one of the enemy's ships of war, and therefore tried to avoid her. However, this being impracticable, on account of a calm, in a short time, to our equal astonishment, on both

came up a boat from the ship, which proved the Success. Lieutenant Davidson, who headed the boat's party, could scarcely credit his eyes, when he saw us in such a miserable state, and I could with difficulty believe that the Success had been for such a long period wandering up and down these seas, without our having met with her before.

He soon springing up, we bore down to the boat, which I went on board of; and gave to Clipperton and the agent general the history of my voyage, and expected that I should have been considered as a man embarked in the same cause, and entitled to participate in the same interests. But in this I was mistaken; finding lost my ship, they declined having any connection with me\*.

However, I conceived that the captain could not be so inhuman as to deny me a share of such supplies as I wanted, and he could conveniently spare; but his only reply was, I should know of his mind next day. In the conversation with him, among other circumstances, he mentioned that he was just come from the Isle of France, and that his men were very sickly, and wanted allowance. Hearing this, I offered myself to pilot him to Mariato, about thirty leagues distant, where he might refresh his people and obtain supplies. Having declined my offer, he told me he was resolved to make the

It is to be observed, that the two commanders, who, usually for themselves and their employers, were linked together in this expedition, on every occasion shewed a jealousy of each other, and a wish to detract and to vilify. Their relations of each other's conduct are therefore to be read with allowance for the tinge of prejudice.

son of my to Tres Marias, where he could find out enough.

Having left Captain Clipperton for the night, next morning, I prepared to go on board him with some of my officers; but when he saw us approaching, he suddenly spread all his canvases to the wind, and crowded away from the boat; on which I returned to the ship, and made signals of distress but in vain; till some of his officers, ashamed of his unfeeling conduct, reproached him with it, which I brought to.

Exasperated by this man treatment, I sent my first lieutenant on board, to know the reason of his conduct, and to state my want of several articles, which, if I could not obtain as a matter of right, I was ready to pay for. This now prevailed on to spare me two of his quarter-deck guns, some ammunition, a chart of the Coast of Mexico and part of India and China, a compass, about three hundred weight of salt, and some few other trifles; but with all the arguments I could use, he would not part with the least article out of his surgeon's chest, though I represented that Mr. Coldsea, our master, was in the most deplorable situation for want of medical assistance.

Having so far experienced and acknowledged Captain Clipperton's bounty, I again asked him if I could render him any service; observing that, though our ship made but a poor figure, I believed she could hold him way, and that our cargo was pretty valuable. To all this he replied, that he had no business with me, and that I must take care of myself.

The agent and two of my officers seeing but little prospect of ever being able to reach our native



live country, and being weary of their situation, requested my permission to take a passage aboard the *Succefs*. To this I consented; and these gentlemen being received, Clipperton immediately weighed, and left us to shift for ourselves in the best manner we could.

It was now my wish to proceed to the Bay of Panama, to try our fortune there; but the majority opposed me through fear of failure, and were desirous of going to Tres Marias, to salt turtle there, and then to stretch over to India. Accordingly, we directed our course thither, and again fell in with the *Succefs*; but though we lay close under her stern, and civilly enquired after the health of the captain and officers, no notice was taken of us; and with the most perfect indifference, they steered one way, and left us to take another.

Calm, contrary winds, and unfavourable currents, soon reduced us to a short allowance, which we were obliged to diminish daily; and had it not been for the turtle we took on the surface of the water, our distresses must have been great indeed. However, the continual boiling of turtle speedily diminished our stock of water; and we were rapidly relapsing into a state of famine, which threatened inevitable perdition.

To escape this, no scheme presented itself so practicable as plundering some town along the coast. Guatulco was the nearest port; and the very morning we were steering in for this place, we espied a sail considerably to the leeward. It was thought more advisable to attempt this vessel, than to venture on shore; but when we bore down to her, we found her no other than the *Succefs*. This was a double disappointment; for  
by



were now engaged to have recourse to our  
conger eels, which had lain neglected and  
in the brine water for some months ; an  
article, they were as unpleasant food as ever  
was.

Under these forlorn circumstances, we  
with the Success a fourth time, near the  
Angels : and after signals, we stood so near  
each other that a biscuit might have been tossed  
one ship to the other ; yet they did not ex-  
change a word with us. It seems, that Captain  
Perton had strictly enjoined all his officers  
take the least notice of us ; and though  
so truly sensible of the difficulties and  
we had to cope with in a passage to Indi-  
he expressed himself in terms denoting im-  
possibility, he remained so callous to our suffer-  
ings and so indifferent about our fate, as not to  
offer a helping hand to rescue us from impending

Thus encompassed on all sides by present  
and threatening disasters, on the 12th of 1

perton and myself for recognising each other. There not been a probability of his being still on his coast, I was so far from expecting such a change in his conduct, that I should have regarded his signals as the artifice of an enemy, who might have gained them from the information of our men. However, being satisfied that this was no other than the Success, I bore down; and I received an obliging letter from Clipperton, informing me, that he waited for the homeward-bound Manilla ship, and requesting I would assist in the enterprize.

To his invitation I cheerfully accepted, and sent word that I would come on board early next morning. Meanwhile I read his letter publicly to my people, and descanted on the advantages that would accrue to us from this union of interest. I found them all ready to lend their best assistance; but as Clipperton behaved in such an unkind manner before, they were desirous of having some security for the performance of present promises.

Accordingly, when I went on board the Success, I stated, in respectful terms, the wishes of my country, on which a satisfactory instrument was drawn up, and signed by Clipperton, his officers, and the agents. We next deliberated on the business; and, after mature consideration, it was thought most advisable to send the greatest number of my men on board the Success, so soon as the Manilla ship should appear; and that in case of need, my vessel should be converted into a fire ship.

Various other arrangements were made, of which I approved. Clipperton said, he had certain information when the ship would sail from

the port; and from this it appeared, that we still a fortnight to wait.

Before I returned to my own ship I acquainted Captain Clipperton with our real situation as to provisions and water. He told me eighty tons of water on board, and would supply me with that, or any thing else I stood in need of. Thus restored to my command, I received the sincerest pleasure, and was well disposed to pass past insults in oblivion. My people took the greatest satisfaction at the favourable prospect before their eyes; and unanimity seemed more restored between all the parties concerned in the original expedition. One Morpew, fearing my resentment, went on board the *Clipperton*, and insinuated himself into the confidence of the captain and officers, to my prejudice. Mr. Rainer, who had formerly left us, afterwards acted with us as captain of the *Clipperton*, and came to visit his old ship mates, and remain on board our vessel.

We continued cruising in good order: much hope till the 17th of March, when in the evening, Clipperton, contrary to his usual custom, stretched ahead of us, which alarmed me. However, I kept standing after him day and night, as I thought, till we were almost in the breakers on shore, which of course obliged us to tack, and stand out to sea. In the afternoon we had lost sight of our consort; and considering the deplorable situation we were in, I was under the most terrible apprehensions.

But notwithstanding our distress for the almost every necessary, we kept our cruising for two or three days, in hopes of success. Success, but at last, despairing of this course

bear away to the nearest convenient  
 ace. In fact, it was time we should  
 own preservation, as we had a run of  
 red leagues before we could obtain  
 d only three butts of water for forty

erwards informed that the night Clip-  
 ndoned us, he assembled his officers,  
 em his determination to quit the coast.  
 em remonstrated with him on the bar-  
 wing me, not only destitute, but in the  
 respect to his intentions; but he put  
 with an inhuman sneer, saying, that  
 t compel me to surrender to the ene-  
 ld only share the same fate as others  
 efore me.

, for which we were cruising, as I as-  
 arned in China, came out in a week's  
 we left the coast. Thus, through his  
 pirit, or some worse motive, Clipper-  
 favourable an opportunity as ever pre-  
 f, of securing this splendid prize.

30th of March, we entered the road  
 ate; and about sun-set, saw a ship at  
 re. As it was moon-light, I sent the  
 ant and a party to make observations.  
 d that the ship had one tier of guns at  
 vertheless continued to ply in all night,  
 ed for action. At day light we per-  
 had been put on their guard, and had  
 urations to blow us up, should we at-  
 board them. Add to this, they were  
 much our superiors in strength; but  
 dated, after a brisk and effectual dis-  
 mall arms, we came to close quarters,  
 ort time she struck.

but as the ship was much better round  
respects, than ours, we made an exchange  
all went on board the prize.

A merchant desired we would then  
the *Jesu Maria*, our old ship, to which I  
and he was sent on shore, to raise the sti  
fum. At night he came off with anoth  
nish gentleman, signifying that there was  
of peace on foot between their Britannic  
tholic Majesties, of which we had hithe  
ceived no intimation.

I desired to see the proclamation and  
expressing my readiness to obey the will  
sovereign. As these papers were to be  
from Guatemala, fifty leagues distant, I  
to wait, provided the governor would su  
with water and provisions. On the 5th of  
two papers were sent on board, which  
appear, from the best interpretation we  
get of them, to have the form of proclan  
We expressed our wish to be indulged, a

evening, I received a letter from the governor and another from the lieutenant. The former signified, that if we did not deliver up our ship to him, he would declare us pirates; the latter informed me, that it was intended to bully me into a surrender, as the governor had spoken very ambiguously of a cessation of arms.

On this I dispatched a letter to the governor, declaring, that if we could be ensured a safe conduct for ourselves and effects to Panama, and from thence, by way of Porto Bello, to any of the British colonies, we should be ready to treat; which he was to signify by firing two guns, and sending back my officer and men as soon as he received this advice: in case he neglected this, that I should be under the necessity of sailing.

The governor having neither sent back my men, nor returned me any signal, we weighed anchor, and at ten in the morning were obliged to proceed, lest we should be reduced to our last drop of water. Being now at sea, we proceeded to the Gulph of Amapalla to water, about thirty leagues to the east of this place.

The loss of my officer and boat's crew I very sensibly felt; and had we not taken with us some negro prisoners, who proved very good sailors, it would have been impossible to navigate the ship we had now taken possession of. The loss of the boat too was a sad inconvenience; but as we were still uncertain whether peace was actually proclaimed, we resolved to submit to our fortune till we could ascertain this momentous point.

The winds being propitious, we arrived in the Bay of Panama on the 10th; and found ourselves in the midst of several small islands, where we expected to discover water, but in vain.

Threatened on all sides with destruction, unfit to keep the sea, distrustful of the inhabitants on shore, and dispirited by an unbroken series of misfortunes, we were ready to sink under the pressure of calamity. However, we again put to sea, and reflecting on our situation, I brought my people to the obstinate resolution of not surrendering on this part of the coast, whatever might befall us.

On this agreement, which was unanimously adopted, with only forty gallons of water in the ship, we came to an allowance of no more than half a pint a day, and shaped our course for Quibio, about two hundred leagues distant. Both the winds and weather being variable, and little propitious, we were thirteen days at this allowance. Our sufferings from thirst were almost intolerable and beyond imagination. Some drank their own urine to allay their burning drought; some drank sea-water, which was near putting a period to their lives; while others dipped calavanes in their miserable pittance of fresh water, and these sustained life best, and suffered least.

At length we were providentially relieved, by accidentally falling in with the Isle of Cano; where seeing a run of water, one of the officers, regardless of the dangerous surf, passed to the shore; and to the unspeakable joy of all, returned safe with sixty or seventy gallons. I was now obliged to use my authority to restrain my people from an immoderate use of the desirable fluid; and I had the greater reason to do this, as it was almost desperation to attempt landing amidst such breakers.

Next day, however, I sent the boatswain to endeavour to procure a farther supply; but after  
many

by ineffectual attempts, he could not find one where he could venture on shore. Resolved therefore to husband what we had got, till should reach Quibio, I weighed anchor, and ranging the island, had the good fortune to discover a place from which we obtained nine more. This lasted us, with economy, till we reached the intended island, where we had twice anchored before.

Here we consulted about surrendering ourselves to the Spaniards at Panama; and in the meanwhile wooded and watered at leisure, and treated the sick by the liberal use of the fruits and vegetables which Quibio produced. These being pretty well recovered, we again set sail; and on the 15th of May, a small bark, taking us for Spaniards, bore down upon us, the master of which was in the utmost consternation, when he discovered his mistake. Hearing, however, that we were bound to Panama, to surrender ourselves, offered to pilot us thither; and as his vessel was leaky, he desired we would take her in tow.

As we were pleased this bark fell into our hands, for case we should discover the report of peace to be a falsity, we might, with her assistance, be enabled to prosecute our voyage to India. In the meanwhile it was frequently disputed who should be intrusted with the flag of truce; for having been treated with much perfidy, each was jealous of the other. At last it was thought most safe that my friend should be sent; as he would certainly, for his father's sake, take no partial advantage of the situation. Other difficulties were started, which could not be so easily obviated; however, we proceeded in the same intention.



On the 17th another small bark came down upon us; but finding we were strangers, she ran directly on shore, at the imminent hazard of the lives of every person on board. This fear made me suspect, that the account we had heard of a cessation of arms was premature.

Soon after, we saw another sail; and being desirous of speaking with her, we dispatched the prize bark after her with four of our own people and five Spaniards on board. We gained little on her all day, but the bark got much ahead of us. Next morning, however, we came within gunshot of the chace, on which I ordered our colours to be spread, and waved a flag of truce. In contempt of this, she fired at us; which, attributing to mistake, I ordered one of the Spanish prisoners to inform them, that we were bound to Panama, and desired to trade peaceably, hoping they would respect the flag of truce. Still, however, they continued their fire, probably from a presumption that we were unable to defend ourselves; on which I gave them such a warm salute, that they attempted to sheer off. The engagement continued for two or three hours, when a gale wafting us close up to them, their captain fell as he was bravely encouraging his people, and the crew immediately cried out for quarter.

Mr. Randall and a few more went on board the prize, and found them in the most suppliant posture, imploring that mercy which they knew they had forfeited by their outrageous conduct, which was contrary both to the laws of arms and nations.

This ship was named the *Concepcion de Recova*, belonging to Callao. She was of two hundred tons burden, and was laden with flour, sugar,

er, and a variety of preserves. She mounted  
x guns, and had seventy men. The captain  
nd a negro were killed in the engagement, and  
few were wounded. On our part, the gunner  
as slightly wounded, and the mainmast was a  
ttle injured by a shot.

Among the prisoners were several persons of  
ote, particularly the Count de Rosa, who had  
een governor of Pisco, and Captain Morel, who  
ad formerly been taken by Rogers. They were  
ll treated with the utmost civility, which was  
he more grateful to them, as they were conscious  
ow little it was deserved.

The winds and calms prevented our joining  
he bark till the 22d, when we found her de-  
rted, and her decks covered with blood.  
rom many circumstances, it appeared that the  
paniards had surprised and butchered the four  
nglish; and that afterwards they attempted to  
each the land, though it was four leagues dis-  
ant. It is probable, however, that vengeance  
peedily overtook them, and that they all pe-  
ished in the sea.

This tragical event damped the pleasure we  
njoyed from the late capture, and our prison-  
rs, seeing what had taken place, began to be  
larned, and to fear that they should be the vic-  
ims of our revenge. To prevent any desperate  
esolution in consequence of this terror, I order-  
d them all into the stern gallery, except the no-  
leman and some of the chief officers, and gave  
hem to understand, that the laws of my country  
orbade my indulging revenge; and that, besides,  
I had a natural abhorrence to barbarity of any  
ind. I therefore desired they would dismiss all  
ears of retaliation. They seemed affected by  
this

this generous treatment, and expressed the sense they entertained of our goodness, for which they should never be able to make an adequate return.

We took out of the Conception a year's provision of bread, flour, and sugar; and a like proportion for the Success, which I expected to find at Tres Marias. I also took possession of the launch and the negroes, and then returned the ship to the prisoners, with whom we parted on terms of peculiar friendship.

This put an end to our idea of surrendering ourselves, and made us determine on our voyage to the Indies. Our strength was now considerably increased; but yet we thought it unadvisable to put ourselves in the way of danger; and therefore, instead of watering at Quibio, we steered for the Isle of Cano. In our passage thither, the preserves being divided among the crew, one of the sailors complained that he had a box of marmalade, into which he could not stick his knife, and desired it might be changed. On examination, I found it to be a cake of virgin silver, moulded in that form, to defraud the King of Spain of his fifths. Several other boxes were discovered to be filled in a similar manner. We had the mortification, however, to reflect, that we had left a considerable quantity of these boxes behind us.

Every article taken in the Conception was divided according to the stipulations entered into before we left Juan Fernandez. My share of course was very limited. I had some difficulty in prevailing on the crew to run so far northward as California; but my arguments at last prevailed; and we had a favourable voyage to Cape  
Corientes,

ies, with which we fell in about the beginning of August.

Soon as the inhabitants discovered us, they fired all along the shore; and towards evening, when the wind fell to a calm, two of them came off to us in a bark log; but stood many entreaties before they would venture on board. They talked with great vehemence, the purport of which we conjectured to be, that they were glad to see us. At our departure, we made a few presents, which pleased them, that they gave us an invitation, and desired us, to go on shore with them.

On the 13th we anchored at Porto Seguro, where we were instantly surrounded by crowds of natives, some in bark logs, some swimming, and many more on the shore. Our ship was presently filled with naked savages, and among the rest was their king, who surrendered to us on, or ensign of royalty, which I immediately returned. This personage, notwithstanding the oddness of his appearance, had a good countenance, and his behaviour had something engaging.

We liberally distributed sweatmeats among our natives, which they relished extremely; and a ship being thus begun, we found it for our interest to preserve it from violation. By presents and encouragement, we brought the natives voluntarily to render us the most essential assistance in wounding and watering. Three hundred at once, were sometimes engaged in assist-

ing us. In the space of five days, with such numerous assistance, we had accomplished our business, and were ready to depart. At taking leave of our *Usonian* friends, we made an ample distribution

tribution of such dainties and presents as we could spare; and received, in return, bows and arrows, and what they had to dispose of. Many of the natives staid on board till the very last moment; and when we were under way, they swam ashore and joined the lamentations of their countrymen for our loss.

Nothing can be more wild and savage than the appearance of these people at first sight; but they improve on acquaintance; and in their intercourse with each other, they seem to possess great good nature. Having no other object to pursue, but to procure their daily sustenance, they lead an indolent and careless life; and are strangers to those numerous gratifications, the want of which only multiplies distresses among nations that are civilized and refined. Contented and honest, they seem to realize the ideas we entertain of the purest ages, before discord and avarice were known among men.

Two things were very remarkable in their conduct: they would neither suffer us to take snuff, nor to look through a glass in their presence. In these instances they always shewed a disposition to control us, the cause of which we could never learn.

On leaving this place, our next destination was Canton in China, as the most likely place to meet with English homeward-bound ships. On the 21st of August, we discovered an island, to which the crew gave my name. In a fortnight after the commencement of our voyage, the company, who had hitherto enjoyed good health, began to grow sickly. Perhaps this may in some measure be ascribed to the nature of their food, particular-

cock roaches and other vermin; the eggs and excrements of which must infallibly have a serious effect.

About this time, too, we had the misfortune to lose our armorer, to whose ingenuity and promptness, we were so much indebted for our defence from Juan Fernandez. The crew became daily more sickly, and to augment our difficulties, the ship proved leaky. Involved in these calamities, the weather was also unpropitious, the ship laboured much. I likewise fell violently ill, and had no hope of a recovery, till a fit of the gout gave me some relief.

Thus circumstanced, we passed Guam about the beginning of October; but, though oppressed by sickness, and in want of almost every accommodation, we were afraid to venture in, lest the inhabitants should take advantage of our reduced and feeble state. From Guam we directed our course for the island of Formosa. And now, though we were approaching fast to the place of destination, yet sickness was making such rapid advances, that we dreaded the final event. Neither ourselves nor our ship were any longer of use.

It was the middle of November, however, before we could reach Macao, where we arrived under pilotage of a fisherman whom we met with on the coast; and who, counting out so many shillings from his basket, gave us to understand, that for as many pieces of silver he would bring us in port.

On entering the river of Canton, we found the *Albatross* and *Hastings*, two English coasting ships, the captains of which I dispatched a messenger, desiring to know how I was to conduct myself.

self in this part of the world; being ignorant of the Chinese port customs. These gentlemen advised me to transmit an account of my arrival to the factory at Canton, with the reasons which induced me to put in here; which I accordingly did next day.

And now I hoped to have some repose from my long and various fatigues; but the evening we anchored at Wampoa, an incident happened which gave me much trouble. One of my men, being in haste to remove his effects on board the *Bonito*, was stopped by a hoppo, or custom-house officer, who wanted to make a search. The fellow, being intoxicated, and fearing lest his property should be wrested from him, fired at and killed the officer. Early next morning, the corpse was laid at the door of one of the English factories; and officers were stationed to seize the first Englishman of consequence that made his appearance. It happened that the supercargo of the *Bonito* first came out: him they put in chains, and led him, by way of example, about the suburbs of Canton.

No interest, no importunity, could procure the release of this innocent and unfortunate gentleman, till the aggressor was delivered up. All was then quiet on this score.

It is usual here, to exact a certain sum of money for all foreign vessels, according to their tonnage, and every day I expected the hoppo to measure my ship; but I was given to understand that I must proceed to Canton before that business could be performed. Thither I went, and after a stay of two days, during which I was under the constant dread of being confined, I found the officer ready to accompany me to execute his measure-



ent. Having taken the dimensions, I expected to hear what the demand was, but the hoppo declined to give any answer. This began to give me a suspicion, that the Chinese, from a false idea of our great riches, intended to impose on me; and the event shewed that I was not mistaken.

In a few days, I found myself deserted by all my officers and ship's company; who, during my confinement by illness, had, unknown to me, transported their property on board other ships lying in the river. In short, I was left with my men, and a few negroes, to look after the ship; and I found myself treated almost as an enemy by my own countrymen. Over my late crew I found it vain to attempt to exercise any control. I had therefore only to take the best care of myself that the circumstances in which I was involved would permit.

Having turned my thoughts to the obtaining of a passage homewards, I applied to the captains of two English East Indiamen, and was given to understand, that one of them would be ready to receive me as soon as I pleased. But I soon discovered that I had treated with the wrong persons; and that I should have addressed myself to the supercargoes, and not to the captains. Pending this negotiation, I was obliged to pay six thousand tael for anchorage; and to quicken the discharge of this exorbitant demand, five hundred taels were imposed for every day's default. The whole sum amounted to two thousand one hundred and sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and sixpence, from which I could procure no abatement. I sold my ship for two thousand taels, which money, and the rest of my effects, I con-

M 2

signed.



signed to the East India Company, and possibly requisite to give security.

Thus having undergone many difficulties where I expected to have found no more, I went on board the *Cadogan*, Captain Newsham, at the end of December. This ship, in an indifferent trim, the captain put in at Batavia, where we continued ten days; and before the neighbouring seas swarmed with Dutch ships, joined the homeward-bound Dutch commodore promised to assist us in watering at Mew Island; but on the 1st of January, Captain Newsham in the *Frances*, in the straits of Sunda, the Dutch made it a pretext for detaining us; and the same evening the *Frances* sailed us likewise.

We reached Mew Island, however, and continued several days; during which we carried on a traffic with the natives of the Island for turtle and fruits. Some of the crew, having discovered wild cattle grazing on the strand, went on shore to kill them; but when they advanced sufficiently near, they were deterred at the sight of a tiger, and returned without effecting their purpose.

From Mew Island we had a very pleasant passage to the Cape of Good Hope, by the good conduct of Captain Hill, and his skill in navigation, we reached the Cape

cargoes and passengers, with myself, hired a vessel to carry us to Dover, where we arrived next morning; and on the 1st of August reached London. Thus terminated a long and disastrous voyage, of three years, seven months, and some days over; in the course of which we sailed very considerably more than round the globe, and encountered a variety of dangers both at sea and on shore.

How the owners must have been disappointed, in their hopes of a golden harvest, we may easily conceive. But their impolicy deserved no better fortune, in joining two men in the command, who it was impossible could act cordially together. Shelvock seems to have been by far the most able navigator; but in his resentment for the slight he received, he appears to have been implacable; and though he studiously retorts on Clipperton every charge that can dishonour the man or the officer, we are led, from an impartial consideration of their discordant statements, to ascribe blame to both.



VOYAGE OF  
COMMODORE ROGGEWEIN,  
FOR THE  
DISCOVERY  
OF A  
SOUTHERN CONTINENT.

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THE *Terra Australis Incognita* was long an illusion, which the superior penetration of our mortal navigator, Cook, at last dissipated.

About the close of the seventeenth century, J. Roggewein, a gentleman of Zealand, projected the discovery of the vast continent, and the numerous islands, supposed to lie in the bosom of the Southern Ocean; and having presented his plan to the Dutch West India Company, was assisted of their zealous co-operation. His death, however, prevented him from undertaking the expedition himself; but, with his last breath, he commended it to his son.

The young gentleman, having filled an honorable and lucrative post in the East Indies, returned with an ample fortune; and in the year 1771, presenting a memorial to the Dutch West India Company, they gave immediate directions to furnish him with three vessels, to prosecute his father's original scheme.

His

His squadron consisted of the *Eagle*, of six guns and one hundred and eleven men, commanded by Job Coster, on board of which embarked the commodore; the *Tienho*, of twenty-eight guns and one hundred men, commanded by Captain James Bowman; the *African galley*, of fourteen guns and fifty men, commanded by Captain Henry Rosenthal.

This squadron left the Texel on the 1st of August 1721, and after experiencing a stormy weather, while they were in expectation of seeing the Canaries, the man at the mast hailed out, a sail! On approaching nearer, five ships were descried, in company, which sailed with the flag carried white, sometimes black, and at other times of various colours.

The commodore, rightly conjecturing that they were pirates, made the signal for a line of battle, in which they were fortunate enough to engage them. The pirates, however, sailing under the black flag, with the death's head in the centre; and, for two hours, the action kept up with great briskness on both sides. At last, these marauders finding the Dutch ships too powerful for them, spread all their canvas, bore away from the engagement; nor was the Dutch inclined to pursue.

In this conflict the squadron had eleven men killed, and thirty-five wounded.

Having repaired their damage, they continued their voyage, and on the 15th of November they discovered a beautiful prospect of the Island of St. Vincent. From this island they continued steering south-east; but having the advantage of a strong north-east wind, they did not come to anchor till the 1st of December. In this low

eat was almost intolerable; and they began to suffer excessively, from that greatest of all human evils, the scarcity of water.

As they approached the line, the winds became variable, and the crew began to fall thick with the scurvy, and other alarming disorders, the symptoms of which were exacerbated by

Some, indeed, became quite distracted, and fell into high fevers, and not a few were killed. Their salt provisions only served to increase their drought; and the small quantity of water they had remaining was so full of salt, that it was almost death to drink it.

In these latitudes, they frequently observed, in the evening, that the sea appeared as if covered with flaming brimstone. On taking up some of the water, it was found to be full of an immense number of small globules, of the size, and colour of pearls, which, on being pressed between the fingers, proved to be nothing more than an earthy, fat substance, probably the grosser of the salts in the water, concreted by the intense heat of the sun.

At length they passed the line, and falling in with the monsoon, were carried at a great rate towards the coast of Brasil. As they approached, they passed some uninhabited islands, and several vessels anchored at Porto, in latitude 24° S. Some of the ship's company immediately prepared to land to obtain supplies; but, first, a body of Portuguese, well-armed, and ready to oppose them. Coming, however, without any explanation, the Portuguese were prevailed on to relinquish hostilities, and to admit the vessels into port.

On entering the Harbour began to recover very fast the necessaries, they quickly provisioned. As they were about to anchor, a storm arose, which compelled them to anchor. Next day, they saluted the Portuguese, either not bestowing the compliment, or taking no notice of it.

The commodore, however, expressed his views and wishes to the Portuguese by a kind of evasive answer. But the Portuguese would have it, one Father T. of Utrecht, hearing of the arrival of the Dutch men, was so delighted, that he came on board, and promised the Dutch to obtain the necessary refreshments.

Meanwhile the Portuguese sent a boat along the coast, to repel any attack, and a skirmish took place. The Dutch, seeing that amicable overtures were made, prepared for attacking the Portuguese, and ordered his ships accordingly. But he did more with a view of teaching the Portuguese into civility, than of procuring supplies.

The effect answered the purpose. The Dutch. The Portuguese got on board, and entered into a treaty. It was gained that the commodore and his sick were permitted to land, and to take refreshments; and though arms were prohibited between the Dutch and the *habitants*, under the severest penalty, a free exchange of commodities was carried on to mutual satisfaction.

at though the Portuguese inhabitants had no objection to their visitors, it was otherwise with respect to the governor; who, having learned the nature of their voyage, practised every artifice to oppress and distress them. The commodore, penetrating into his views and motives, dissembled his indignation; and assiduously employed his men in procuring on board provisions and supplies of every kind, which having effected, he obtained a certificate of his honourable conduct from the Portuguese, and then took his leave.

The squadron, having left the coast of Brasil, successfully prosecuted its voyage along the American shore, till it reached the latitude of 40 degrees South. This was on the 21st of December, when a violent hurricane, attended with thunder and lightning, overtook them, and separated them from the Tienhoven, which did not rejoin till several months after.

The commodore and the African galley now continued their course till they were in the height of the Straights of Magellan, where they discovered an island, about two hundred leagues in circumference, about eighty leagues from the continent. To this they gave the name of *Bel-Australis*; because its inhabitants would be analogous to those of the Low Countries. The island appeared extremely beautiful, and chequered with hills and vales; but being unwilling to stop, or impede their chance of doubling the Horn, they did not think it advisable to go ashore.

At length arriving in 55 degrees south latitude, they began to imagine they could not be so far from the opening of the Straights of La Maire; immediately after, Staten Land opened to their view.



Here they hoped to find refreshments ;  
their surprise, they found the island desert  
that the inhabitants had transported them  
to the continent. Having taken in such  
as the place afforded, they resolved to put  
without delay ; and perceiving the Spaniards  
every where on their guard, they steered  
Island of Juan Fernandez.

As they were about to enter the bay, they  
were alarmed at the sight of a ship, which fear-  
ed into a Spanish or French man of war  
to their infinite satisfaction, on a nearer approach  
they found it was no other than their  
the Tienhoven, which had been previously  
rated from them.

The ships being brought to an anchor, they  
were immediately landed ; and the rest were  
employed in searching for provisions and  
instruments. The beauty and fertility of this  
and its advantageous situation, inclined them  
to settle a colony ; but the Spaniards

has been able to discover what has commonly been inserted in maps as Davis's Land.

Having sailed 12 deg. west, accompanied by flocks of birds, a certain indication of land, they arrived on the coast of a small island, which they named Paich, or Easter Island. A party sent to reconnoitre, reported, that the country appeared very fertile, and well inhabited; which intelligence diffused a general joy. Next day an Indian coming off to them, was well entertained, and presented with various articles of dress and curiosity, to induce others to visit them. But when they expected he would have left them, he shewed signs of the most poignant regret, and with difficulty was got into his canoe.

Early next morning, they entered a gulph on the south-east side of the island, where numbers of the natives met them, bringing plenty of fowls and roots. At the same time they lighted fires and offered sacrifices to their idols, abundance of which were placed on the shore. Their first visiter returned, bringing numbers of his countrymen; among the rest, a person perfectly white, who seemed to be one of their priests.

While matters were going on in the most friendly train, one of the Indians was accidentally shot dead by a musket, which threw the rest into such consternation and dismay, that they hastened to the shore. The Dutch soon after following them, about one hundred and fifty landed; and mistaking the simple curiosity of the natives for an intention of committing hostilities, they cruelly fired among them, by which many of these innocent people were killed, and among the rest the poor Indian who had been twice on board.

The islanders now presented themselves all the signs of peace, and, by the humble manner, seemed solicitous to mollify the invaders. The Dutch, affected by their submission, appeared to be reconciled; and the natives, getting the past, supplied them, in the most liberal manner, with fowls and fruits. They saw no quadrupeds here; and on shewing Indians some hogs on board, they informed by signs, that they were unacquainted with animals.

It is remarkable, that these islanders seem to have any arms among them, which renders the wanton cruelty of the Dutch still inexcusable. When attacked, they fled for shelter and assistance to their idols, which were stone, bearing the figure of a man with ears, and a crown on their heads. These so ingeniously sculptured, that the Europeans stood amazed at the sight. A perfect monarchy seemed to reign among these people: each seemed to speak and act with unbounded freedom. However, the aged appeared to have a considerable influence, and were distinguished by wearing bonnets of plumes.

It was determined next day to make an accurate examination of this island; but a storm arising, drove them from their anchors, and they were obliged to put to sea, to prevent being wrecked. They afterwards touched at the island which Schouten named Badwater; and then sailed upwards of eight hundred leagues without seeing in sight of any land. At last, in 1° 15 deg. 30 min. south, they fell in with a barren island, to which they gave the name of Harlebooff. Departing from this, they

in the night, among several small  
and the African galley stuck fast on the  
the morning they had an alarming  
of the danger they had all been in; and  
one day before the commodore could  
himself from this unfortunate situation.  
Considering the crew of the African galley,  
is totally lost, it was found that the  
after and four seamen were missing.  
By it was discovered, that these people  
remaining where they were; and  
the commodore endeavoured to recover  
were deaf to all entreaties; and, in  
ce, were left to their fate.

were denominated the Mischievous  
from the loss which had been sustained  
them. They all appeared covered with  
and thick planted with trees of uncom-  
y. The inhabitants were of an extra  
size, and were armed with pikes or  
out twenty feet long.

ein, perceiving that these Indians were  
tractable, and that the coast was foul  
, resolved to pursue his voyage. Next  
they discovered an island, which they  
rora; and had they approached it only  
our earlier, the Tienhoven must have  
ed on its coasts. This alarmed the ma-  
board that ship to such a degree, that a  
as the consequence. Seeing what a  
scape they had met with, they insisted  
tions being made for the payment of  
s in full, even should the ship be lost.  
Rodore listened to their representations  
humanity worthy of a man of honour;

and immediately swore to discharge all arrearages, whatever might happen to the ship.

Towards evening, they came in sight of another island, which they called Vesper. It appeared to be about twelve leagues in circumference; and was every where covered with herbage and trees.

Continuing their course, they fell in with a multitude of small islands, from which they with difficulty extricated themselves. These were situated about twenty-five leagues from the Mious Islands, and obtained the appellation of Labyrinth.

In a few days, pursuing a western course, they discovered another island, which, at a distance appeared very high and extremely beautiful; but on a nearer approach they found it to be rocky, and no ground for anchorage. Here they determined to land; and having received from the natives by some few presents, they procured off a quantity of vegetables for the use of their ships.

Next morning a larger body of men landed on shore, as well to gather herbs as to make farther discoveries. They first presented to the king, or chief, with a considerable quantity of trinkets, which he received in no very grateful manner; however, in return he sent them a quantity of cocoa nuts, than which nothing else could have been more acceptable.

The women here shewed an indecent curiosity to the Europeans; but this soon appeared to be an artifice to lull them into security, when the natives thought they had got them into their power, they rushed out from behind the rocks, and assaulted them.

ious shower of stones. The Dutch immediately formed, and discharged a volley of fire, which did great execution; and the chief among the first who fell. The Indians, however, pressed on, and forced them to retreat their ships with some loss. Such was the resolution and intrepidity of the natives, that when it was made for landing again, not a man offered to be of the party.

The island lies in 16 deg. south latitude, and 150 deg. east longitude. It appeared to be fertile, there was reason to suppose it was not destitute of rich mines. But as the natives were so treacherous, and anchorage was bad, the commodore resolved to sail without exploring the coast.

Before his departure he communicated his intentions to his officers, from which it appeared, that he did not make some important discovery in the latitude and longitude they were in, they would return home. Some of the council hinted, that it would shew pusillanimity to abandon their enterprise so soon; but the commodore silenced them by stating, that they had still a voyage to the Indies to accomplish, and that their provisions were beginning to grow short, and their crews to diminish.

Without canvassing the business farther, it was ultimately resolved to continue their voyage to New Guinea, and thence by the Moluccas to the East Indies, where they might not only procure a supply of provisions, but also a reinforcement of men, if it be requisite.

Three days after, they proceeded on this new voyage, and fell in with several beautiful islands in latitude 12 deg. longitude 290; and found them

them populous and well cultivated. The inhabitants were very sociable and friendly, and nothing in their behaviour that was wild or savage. To these enchanting isles, where they were received with much cordiality, the Dutch gave the appellation of Bowman's Islands, the captain of the Tienhoven, who first discovered them.

Many of the Dutch were desirous of making some stay among a people so mild, and in a country so fine, to allow the sick to recover; but the anchorage was good all along the coast, and the commodore was culpable in not attending to their suggestions. But fearful of missing the easterly monsoon, he could not be prevailed on to delay his voyage.

Weighing, therefore, from Bowman's Islands, they soon fell in with others, which they captured, from their situation, were those of the *Canibals* and *Traitors*, so named by Schouten. The commodore then saw two other islands of large extent, which they gave the names of *Tienhoven* and *Groningen*, which being very long, and presenting an extensive coast, were supposed by some to constitute a part of the *Terra Australis Incognita*.

Solely intent now on their voyage to the south, the officers were unwilling to stop here, though the majority of their crews were anxious to make a descent, and to explore the coast. It was generally believed they would soon come in sight of Britain; but they sailed many days without seeing any land. Meanwhile the scurvy was making the most alarming progress among them, and so many hands were lost, that it was in contemplation to burn one ship, and transfer the crew on board the other. Nothing was

card but misery and lamentations; for those who were in any degree capable of being reduced to mere skeletons. Disease, in most alarming forms, had subdued the heart; and had they not, at this period, visited New Britain, it is probable that none would have long survived.

When as they approached the coast, they resolved, at all hazards, to go on shore, were their distresses, that prudent caution not once regarded, when put in the bath of the relief they expected to find on land. Suddenly, the shallop was manned, and with a great quantity of trifles by way of presents. The natives began to collect in well armed, and shewed, by their gestures, that they meditated opposition. A shower of shot soon assailed the Dutch, who, knowing that this was their only security, fired incessantly, having killed many of the natives, put them to flight.

When thus engaged, a violent storm arose, driving the ships out to sea, left the misery in the shallop without relief, and altogether of hope. Their vessel was dashed against the bank, while the crew, catching resolution in despair, dragged her to land, and thus great was cut off till the storm should

be coming on, they knew not where to seek themselves; every gale brought the yells of the natives, who had retired to the woods; and constant they expected an attack. Soon after the night, however, they heard the signal from the ships; and flying to their boat, they got safe



On leaving this island, the Dutch resolved to land on the next they came to, preferring death on shore, to lingering at sea in such a deplorable condition. Thus situated, they soon discovered the Isle of Moa, and found the natives, as they approached, even the women and children, armed with bows and arrows. They, however, brought with them cocoa nuts, Indian figs, and various kinds of roots, which they exchanged without the least sign of fear or mistrust. The Dutch received them, as their deliverers, in the most cordial manner; which induced them to return next day with more ample supplies. Among the rest they brought three dogs; but reduced as they were, the Dutch would not taste such an unusual food.

The refreshments procured here were so beneficial, that could the crew have obtained leave to remain a few days longer, it would have been attended with the most salutary consequences. The islanders did all in their power to persuade them; but so extremely weakened was the ship's company by death and illness, that it was judged too hazardous to trust themselves among a people so numerous; and who were, with all their civilities, suspected of some latent design.

They, therefore, began to make the necessary preparations for continuing their voyage, when the islanders, probably, to prevent the strangers from making another descent, voluntarily brought them two hundred loaded canoes of different kinds of provisions, which they exchanged for various merchandise.

The exchange being over, they parted amicably, and steered their course along the shore of New Guinea, by an innumerable cluster of small islands,

extending to the Island of Gilolo. This they effected with the utmost peril; and to expressible joy, soon saw the Island of Bouru, the Dutch East India Company maintain a

Without landing here, they continued on, in hopes of reaching the coast of Bouru, to refresh there. By some mistake they mistook that island; and now they had no other resource but to proceed to Java; for wherever they anchored, they well knew they would be treated, in consequence of invariable orders and maxims, which the Dutch East India Company inviolably observe. All the men, particularly the sick, cast a languishing eye on the fertile country they left behind them; their minds presaged the melancholy effects it attend a step so inconsiderate and per-

The Commodore having left the coast of Bouru, passed through the channel of the Moluccas, arrived on the coast of Java, and anchored at Batavia, towards the close of September 1722. He immediately waited on the Governor's resident, who was named Kuster, and told him of the necessity which had driven him thither. This gentleman kindly commiserated the misfortunes of Roggewein and his crew, and, indeed, they were real objects of compassion. They had lost no less than seventy persons, exclusive of those who were killed in skirmishes with the Indians. Twenty-six of the survivors were extremely ill; and not more than fifteen remained in the enjoyment of tolerable health.

The sick were quickly landed; but so much they were reduced, that many of them paid the debt.

young and debauchery; and as if they  
were in the stream of oblivion, their  
sins and wickednesses of a new and a re-  
freshing quality both.

After recovering themselves at Jampir  
more strength, they began to think of contin-  
uing their voyage to Batavia, where the governor  
was supposed to treat them with  
kindness and indulgence. With a sensible re-  
lief, and with leave of their friends, they  
went, and carried with them the remem-  
brance of the many cruelties they had experienced.  
On entering the Road of Batavia, the com-  
modore visited the fort, and anchored his ships  
at those which were landing for the voyage home.  
They now flattered themselves that all their  
troubles were over, and that they should speedily pro-  
ceed to their native land. But in this they were  
greatly disappointed. As the commodore  
went to wait on the governor, some officers  
raved, and proclaimed the sentence of con-

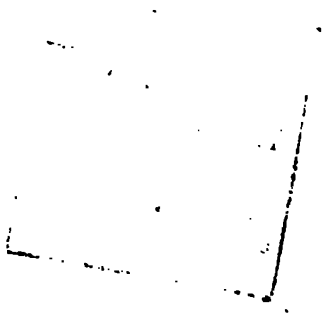


Richter del. et sc.

*Visitation of Roggeweins Ships  
 led to him on landing at Batavia.*

*En. 1798. by M. Newbery St Pauls Church Yard.*

*Page 143*



he had neglected the advice which had been given him, and he found that neglect punished by an arbitrary sentence, declaring the goods public prizes. Every thing on board was immediately put up to public sale; while the crews were divided, and distributed among several outward-bound East Indiamen.

Being it impossible to obtain any redress here, the commodore was obliged to prosecute his voyage in one of the company's ships. During the passage, they encountered a dreadful storm on the eastern coast of Africa, in which they had great difficulty to escape from shipwreck. At the Cape of Hope, they found a great number of English and French, as well as Dutch, ships.

Towards the end of March 1723, the ships were victualled and ready to sail, were wafted out of the Bay with a brisk gale, and arrived at the Cape of St. Helena, in the space of three weeks.

On approaching the island, the commodore immediately detached two ships to discover if there were any corsairs on the coast, having a little been informed in with one, which made him conjecture there might be in force about these latitudes. After refreshing at St. Helena, they sailed for the north, chiefly on account of the turtle, which was usually to be found here in great abundance.

On leaving this island, they found the heat much more moderate than they could have expected; and as the sun was turning towards the south, they met with pretty brisk gales, which refreshed the air. As they approached the line, they began to see the polar star, which had been hid from them several months; and it is scarcely to be conceived how much this natural incident rejoiced the crews. It gave them the welcome foretaste

ation from their intended course gave them an opportunity of recruiting at Flores, where they staid three days.

Sailing round the coasts of Ireland and Scotland, they at last came in sight of the Cape, and soon after fell in with a squadron of Dutch ships of war, waiting to convoy them home. They arrived in the Texel on the 11th of July 1682.

On the return of Commodore Rogge to his native country, and his representation to the West India Company, they immediately commenced a suit, to obtain satisfaction for the damages done them by the East India Company. The directors of the East India Company justified the proceedings of the governor general. The affair, at length being brought to an issue, their Highnesses the States General decreed, that the West India Company should make restitution, and demnify the adventurers for all losses sustained through their injustice. This decision has been founded in equity and reason.

he succeed, when this object was a non-  
? A Southern Continent, however, conti-  
for half a century more to amuse the theo-  
and stimulate the adventurer. The present  
of men have the satisfaction of knowing the  
imits of the terraqueous globe, and probab-  
its constituent parts. This knowledge re-  
honour on the age; but falls with a double  
on those who unlocked its sources, and  
ed its channels.





VOYAGE OF  
*COMMODORE ANSON,*  
ROUND THE WORLD.

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**G**EORGE ANSON was descended from an ancient and honourable family in Staffordshire. He was born on the 23d of April 1697; and having early devoted himself to the naval service of his country, went through the subordinate Stations with applause; and in due time was promoted to the command of a man of war. In this capacity, being distinguished for courage and conduct, he was appointed commodore of the celebrated expedition we are about to relate; and after his return was raised progressively to the highest rank in his profession; was deservedly honoured with a peerage, and, for some years, presided as first commissioner of the board of admiralty. His public services were various and important: the last in which he was engaged, was the conveyance of her present Majesty to England, in 1761. On the 6th of July, 1762, he paid the debt of nature, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, more full of honour than of days.

This short notice of a man so eminent and so useful, cannot fail to be acceptable to those who read his voyage.

Towards the close of the year 1739, a war with Spain *appearing inevitable*, government wisely conceived

conceived, that the most effectual step it could take to distress the enemy, was to attack them in their distant settlements, and thus cut off their supplies of money, which are the principal sinews of war.

This plan, so politic, and to appearance so easily practicable, suffered various delays; and at last was carried into execution on a contracted scale, and with inadequate force. George Anson, esq. then captain of the *Centurion*, was originally intended to have the command of a squadron; but his destination was altered from Manilla to the South Seas; and, after the lapse of ten months from his first appointment, notwithstanding all his endeavours, he found his fleet very indifferently manned; while his land force consisted only of five hundred men, selected from the most aged and infirm of the out-pensioners of Chelsea College, and from raw and undisciplined marines.

The length of time that had elapsed, since the expedition was first projected, had given the enemy an opportunity of being prepared to counteract its intentions; the manner in which it was finally equipped seemed to frustrate any expectations of advantage to be derived from its exertions; and to this add, the season of the year was now the most unfavourable for such a distant and dangerous navigation.

The commodore, however, though he might be chagrined, was not dispirited. On the 18th of September 1740, he set sail from St. Helen's; and though the wind was contrary when he weighed, he cleared the Channel in four days. The squadron under his command, consisted of the *Centurion* of sixty guns, and four hundred men, George Anson, esq. commander and commodore;

the Gloucester of fifty guns, and three hundred men, commanded by Captain Norris; the Severn of fifty guns, and three hundred men, commanded by the Honourable Captain Legg; the Pearl of forty guns, and two hundred and fifty men, commanded by Captain Mitchel; the Wager of twenty eight guns, and one hundred and sixty men commanded by Captain Kidd; and the Tryal Sloop of eight guns, and one hundred men, commanded by the Honourable Captain Murray. Two victuallers, one of four hundred and the other of two hundred tons, attended them.

Not only the winds were contrary, but the progress of the squadron was impeded by the necessity of a convoy to a certain latitude; and, in consequence, the passage to Madeira took up no less a space than thirty-seven days, though it is frequently performed in a third part of the time.

Madeira is well known to be a fine and salubrious climate, and to produce a species of wine of the highest value and repute, which improves the heat; and therefore seems designed by Providence to solace the inhabitants of the torrid zone.

The only town of importance or commerce, is Funchiale, which stands on the south part of the island, at the bottom of a large bay. Towards the sea it is well defended, both by nature and art: a violent surf continually beats on the beach; and much danger attends those who are unacquainted with the navigation.

Here the commodore remained about a week, taking in water, wine, and other refreshments. On account of ill health, the captain of the Gloucester solicited, and obtained leave, to relinquish his command; and some changes and pro-

motions of consequence took place throughout the squadron.

While Mr. Anson lay at Madeira, he was informed by the governor, that, a few days before his arrival, seven or eight ships, supposed to be Spaniards, had appeared to the westward of that island. On this intelligence, a sloop was dispatched in the track they had been observed, to procure more certain information: but the officer, to whom this service had been delegated, returned without making any farther discovery. The commodore immediately suspected, that those ships were intended to watch his motions, and traverse his projects; and subsequent events proved, that his apprehensions were right. The dreadful catastrophe attending the Spanish Armament, as it was not effected by our force, shall be separately narrated, at the conclusion of this voyage. The distresses of Don Joseph Pizarro might serve as a counterpart to Byron's narrative.

Mr. Anson, on leaving Madeira, gave orders, that, in case of separation, the squadron should rendezvous at the Island of St. Catharine, on the coast of Brasil. During this long run, the weather was variable, and the trade winds were found considerably different from the journals of former navigators. The crews became sickly in the extreme, and notwithstanding the precaution of admitting fresh air between the decks, by means of scuttles, many died. The general disorder was a species of fever, endemial in warm climates, and known by the appellation of a calenture. This malady is not only very severe, during its first attack; but frequently proves fatal after the patient appears in a convalescent state; and always leaves a languor which unnerves and depresses.

The

rage of this disorder was daily felt with increasing force; nor could any abatement of its violence be hoped for at sea. It was therefore with most lively joy, that they discovered the coast of Brasil, about the middle of December, and in a few days after, came to anchor off the island of Catharine.

The passage between the island and the main land, guarded by two forts, the commodore had some concern to see, that colours were hoisted and cannon guns fired, which convinced him that his squadron had alarmed the coast. To do away, in as possible, the ill-founded apprehensions of an enemy being in view, he sent an officer on shore to pay his compliments to the governor, and to request a pilot to conduct the vessels into the bay. The request being readily granted, and the ships first anchored in a large commodious bay, on the continent, called Port by the French navigators, and next day moved to St. Catharine's.

On first descrying the coast of Brasil, it appeared high and mountainous, stretching from west to east south-west. The Island of St. Catharine, where the ships lay, is about nine leagues long and two broad; and being flat, compared to the continent, is not perceptible at any considerable distance from the coast. Forests of perpetual verdure adorn this isle; but owing to the quantity of underwood, it forms almost an impenetrable thicket, except where the natives have cut a few narrow tracks to facilitate their communication. A few spots on the shore, facing the continent, are the only cultivated parts. But nature has been so luxuriant and bountiful, that the woods incessantly produce many of the most delicious fruits;

fruits; and the productions of almost every climate flourish here without the labour of cultivation. Aromatic trees and shrubs perfume the air. Pheasants are numerous; as are wild geese resembling buffaloes; and fish are found in great variety. The water, too, is most excellent, like that of the Thames, possesses the property of purifying itself, which renders it peculiarly suitable for long voyages.

Nature, however, always distributes her favours with a frugal hand. The advantages we have enumerated, are counterbalanced by many inconveniences. The free circulation of the air is impeded by the woods and hills surrounding the harbour: the nights are lost in vapours arising from too luxuriant a vegetation; and the pleasures of the day are interrupted by swarms of musquittoes, whose sting is well known to be very venomous. These small, though active enemies to human enjoyment, are succeeded by another number of sand flies, which come abroad in great numbers and which, though too minute to be received by the naked eye, are equally as troublesome as the harvest bug, or red ascarus of England.

From this description, whatever character this island may possess, to gratify the eye, it is manifestly cannot be healthful; and of this a manifest proof was exhibited, by the death of two persons on board the Centurion only; the sick-list was increased.

The first object that engaged the commander's attention, on arriving at St. Catharine's, was the care of the sick. These were landed in considerable numbers; but it has been already observed that this situation was inimical to health. The next duty was to fumigate, cleanse, and

als; and to prepare them in the best manner could be devised, for the tempestuous weather that was to be expected in doubling Cape Horn.

The form of government, and some recent regulations established here, presented many difficulties. Formerly the establishment at St. Catherine's was low; and the governor and natives were happy to exchange provisions for clothes, or other articles of common traffic. But since the discovery of the gold and diamond mines on the opposite coast, this settlement had risen in importance; and the value of money being decreased, the demands for necessaries were proportionally increased.

The governor lived in a splendid still, and expended as much as he pleased for the requisite refreshments. But this was not the worst part of his conduct: being engaged in an illicit traffic with the Spaniards, by which the sovereigns of those nations were defrauded of the customary tribute from the produce of the mines, to ingratiate himself still more with his confederates, he treacherously dispatched information to the commander of the Spanish expedition, who then lay in the river La Plata. We will not tire the reader with other instances of his artifice and chicanery. Owing to some necessary repairs, a month was not before the squadron was ready to put to sea. This being effected, the commodore gave orders to the respective captains, the successive places of rendezvous from hence to China; and on the 18th of January, the expedition proceeded from the last amicable port it was intended to touch at, to encounter the danger of boisterous winds, and desert, inhospitable coasts.



In three days, a violent storm arose, attended with a fog, so thick, that the ships could not discover each other, at no more than double their lengths. Fortunately, however, next day at noon, it cleared up; when all the ships were in sight, except the Pearl, which did not join for a month. The Tryal, too, was driven a great way to leeward; and having lost her mainmast, and received other damage, the Gloucester was ordered to take her in tow.

On the 18th of February, a sail was espied; and the Severn and Gloucester were detached in pursuit. The commodore soon discovered it to be the missing Pearl; and having recalled the Severn, ordered the Gloucester to continue the chase. To the surprise, however, of the whole squadron, it was observed, that as the Gloucester approached, the Pearl crowded sail from her; and when at last, by dint of fleetness, she came up with her, it was seen that the Pearl was prepared for action.

Lieutenant Salt, who commanded this vessel, on his rejoining the squadron, informed the commodore, that he had, a few days before, fallen in with five Spanish men of war, which at first he mistook for the British fleet, and before he discovered his error, had nearly been captured; and only escaped at last by superior sailing. This was one of the many hair-breadth escapes which Anson and his squadron experienced in the course of the voyage.

The commodore now came to an anchor in the Bay of St. Julian; and finding an enemy of superior force in his vicinity, would have made a very short stay, had not the refitting of the Tryal compelled him to risque the event.

the coast of Patagonia being still but little known, a brief description will be requisite. The country extends from the Spanish Settlements to the Straights of Magellan. To the north of the Plate River, the whole territory abounds in game of great magnitude; while to the south of the river, few or none are to be seen for a space of twelve hundred miles.

Though the country be destitute of wood, there are many places rich in pasturage; and feeds immense herds of black cattle, which, being first introduced by the Spaniards, have increased to a great degree, and are free for those who chuse to hunt them. The hunters slaughter many thousands annually for the sake of their hides and tallow, while the flesh is left to putrify, or to be devoured by the wild beasts and the birds.

Some of these cattle, however, are taken alive, and employed in agriculture. In this pursuit, the hunters shew almost incredible dexterity. Mounted on horseback, they are provided with a thong several fathoms long, having a running noose at one end; this they hold in the right hand; and the rest of the thong being coiled up, and fastened to the saddle at the opposite side, they ride at a herd; and having selected their prey, throw the noose with such unerring accuracy that they never fail to fix it about the horns. The hunter then entangles the hind legs; and in this manner, with little variation, they hunt horses, and even tigers.

The horses are likewise of Spanish origin; for when the sea, before its discovery, possessed none of these useful animals. These are extremely wild, though very fine, so numerous are they, that  
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city, for the use of the Squadron, it to be neither good nor plenty; which was occasioned by the wetness of the season.

As the ship being now refitted, which was the cause of their detention in this port, a council was held on board the Centurion, when the operations were divulged. The commander informed his officers, that he proposed to proceed to St. Lucia; the propriety of which being allowed, new instructions were given concerning the places of rendezvous, and the continuance at each; and it was ordered, that no ship should, if possible, be more than two miles distant from the Centurion, when they proceeded on their voyage.

As the regulations being established, the Squadron sailed on the 27th of February; but the ship, having made some ineffectual attempts to get to her anchor, was left a considerable distance, and at last was obliged to cut her cable, in order to recover her station.

On the 1st of March, they came in sight of the island, and the afternoon being bright, the superior officers embraced the opportunity of paying their respects to the commander. As they were in company on board the ship, they were all greatly alarmed by a sudden burst of smoke from the Gloucester, succeeded by a loud explosion of smoke; but their apprehensions were allayed by the information, that the danger arose from an accidental spark from some loose gunpowder preparing for the next day, as the ship had not received the least

In these high latitudes they found of short duration, and generally the storm. The fine afternoon, just succeeded by a turbulent night, which deepened into a storm; when this found themselves within view of Terra del Fuego, which presented a prospect the most formidable and uninviting in nature.

On the 7th they began to open when Statenland appeared in such a terrific aspect as they had never witnessed in any climate. It seemed entirely composed of inaccessible rocks, terminating in a precipitous rising to an amazing height, and enveloped in snow. The chasms between the mountainous rocks were deep and betrayed their volcanic origin.

The squadron was hurried through the Straights by the rapidity of the tide, running ten or twelve knots an hour; and began to flatter themselves, the dangers of navigation were nearly at an end, and they should soon reach the coasts where all was centered. The golden dream, which had formed, was heightened by the blue sky and the serenity of the weather. Scarcely had they reached the south end of the Straights of La Maire, when all pleasing hopes were lost in the prospect of destruction. The sky on a sudden turned black, the wind shifted to the south, which had hitherto so propitiously blown, turned, and drove them with rapidity to the eastward; while the Venerable Anna Pink, the sternmost ship, was

mentary danger of being dashed on the shore of  
Statenland.

Next morning, instead of being able to pursue their intended course to the south-west, they found themselves seven leagues to the eastward of the Straights of La Maire. Indeed, for the long space of three months, they struggled with such dangers and distresses as are scarcely to be paralleled; and had a continual succession of such tempestuous weather as astonished the oldest and most experienced mariners, who confessed, that hitherto they had no conception of storms, when compared with the violence of these winds, which raised the sea into mountains, and filled them with the incessant dread of some wave breaking over them, which infallibly would have sent them to the bottom.

The ships rolled without intermission, and the men were in perpetual danger of being dashed to pieces against the decks and sides of the ships; and, notwithstanding all the precautions they could use, many of them were killed or disabled. These tempests were rendered more mischievous from the manner of their approach; for, if at any time a momentary calm tempted them to spread their sails, so sudden was the return of the wind, that it tore the sails to pieces before they could be furled. To increase the calamity, great quantities of snow and sleet generally accompanied these storms, which freezing on the rigging, made the cordage brittle and insecure; at the same time that the limbs of the mariners were numbed by the intensity of the cold, and not a few had their toes and fingers mortified.

It were needless to enumerate all the disasters which befel the squadron. The Centurion, in particular,

with renewed force,  
and greater injury  
to the system which it  
is designed to get

[illegible]

rendered their disappointment more on the 14th of April, the weather from a thick haze, the Anna Pink l for seeing land right ahead, at the o more than two miles; and had the with its usual violence, or the sky d, every ship must have perished on

to their great amazement, they found Noir, though they imagined they rees more westerly. The currents them so much, that they had not re than half the way they reckoned, e now obliged to steer once more to rd, and, instead of approaching a ate, were again to combat those s which had filled the most intrepid nation. Meanwhile the men were d dying apace. Three days before y of land, the Severn and Pearl had or did they ever see them more; concluded that these ships had been e shore in the night.

o the most desponding thoughts, they o the south-west, and for some days rable weather as could be expected; 4th of April, the wind again blew a , and four other ships of the squa- d, nor did any of them rejoin the ill his arrival at Juan Fernandez. In the Centurion had her sails rent to host of her rigging broke.

and almost instantaneous separation e wonderful, as they had kept toge- a weeks, through all the reiterated is turbulent climate. The crew of



the Centurion now began to reflect that their passage would probably be shorter, as they were no longer retarded by the misfortunes of other ships; but on the other hand, they knew that they were exposed to danger without the possibility of relief from others; and in case of their being driven on shore, they had no prospect but of ending their days on that desolate coast.

The scurvy, which had long begun to make its inroads, now spread to such an astonishing degree, that it carried off no less than forty-three of the Centurion's crew only, in the month of April, and double that number in May. The numerous forms in which this destructive malady attacks the human form, are as astonishing as they are unaccountable. Scarcely any two felt it in a manner exactly similar. Its general symptoms, however, were large, discoloured spots over the whole body, swelled legs, putrid gums, extraordinary lassitude, and a dejection of spirits which, while it damped the kind aspirings of hope, added new vigour to the distemper.

It often produced the jaundice, pleurifies, rheumatic pains, and putrid fevers; but what is most extraordinary, it opened the scars of wounds which had been healed for several years, and dissolved the callus of bones long since broken, so that the fracture seemed as if it had never been consolidated.

On the 8th of May, the Centurion arrived off the Island of Socoro, the first rendezvous appointed for the squadron: here she cruised for several days, amidst prodigious squalls, in one of which, accompanied with thunder, the lightning burst on the deck, and wounded several of the men.

recite all the disasters and terrors these unfortunate men underwent, would be painful to us. Their evils seemed to be increasing on the 22d of May, when the fury of all the winds they had hitherto experienced, seemed to unite, and to have conspired for their destruction. Almost all the sails of the Centurion were now split and her rigging broke; while a stormy sea gave her such a prodigious shock, that the ballast and stores shifting, threw her on her side.

By this tremendous blow, the people were thrown into the utmost consternation, from the dread of immediately foundering; but the wind abating, they set about repairing the damage, and while thus employed, were driven ashore on the Island of Chiloe. Providence once more favoured them: they got again into deep water with all hands employed; even the chaplain assisted at the helm.

This was the last storm they met with in this climate. After a fortnight's cruise, without seeing any of the other ships, the Centurion bore away for Juan Fernandez, as the only chance of saving the remainder of the crew from perishing at sea. At this period indeed generally four or five died daily.

Standing directly for the island, they were so unfortunate as not to find it in the position they expected; and though the commodore was firmly persuaded that he descried it on the 28th, his officers supposing it to be only a cloud, he was induced to stand to the eastward in the parallel of the place; and on gaining a view of the Continent of Chili two days after, had the mortification to find, that they had needlessly altered their course.

course, when just on the point of making island.

This new disappointment spread universal dejection, and exacerbated the virulence of the disease. Nor was the mistake to be remedied with much delay. The winds and calms were now equally unfavourable for regaining the station they had lost. They spent nine days in effecting this; and when they saw the wished-for Island of Juan Fernandez, not more than twenty foremast men in a watch were capable of doing their duty. Between seventy and eighty fell martyrs to this protracted course at sea; it will appear in the sequel, that to this voyage it is to be ascribed, that the means of preserving the survivors were not wholly lost. Ignorant is mankind of what will ultimately be for their good, and so kind is Providence in not denying what we most anxiously crave!

The sight of land, it might have been supposed would have had a reviving effect on the most debilitated; yet such was the general debility of the crew that it was with the utmost difficulty a sufficient strength could be mustered to bring the ship to anchor. Three months before, the Centurion consisted of between four or five hundred men in health and full vigour; but, by the distresses they had undergone, scarcely enough remained to man the ship. The dreadful fate which attended this expedition, however, has taught succeeding mariners the proper season for attempting this distant navigation, and posterity will profit by the experience of Anson.

When the miserable victims of disease saw the tables and water, for which they pined, in their view, it is impossible to describe the transport

as they expressed. The historian of the very elegantly observes, "That those who have endured a long series of thirst, and lively recal the desire and agitation which alone of springs and brooks have at that cited, can judge of the emotion with they eyed a large cascade of the most ent water, which precipitated itself from near one hundred feet high, at a small from the ship."

of the lieutenants was early dispatched the cutter to discover the bay they sought soon returned laden with seals and grass. This was now esteemed a delicacy, and was devoured.

Not long after the Centurion had been in her destined station before they discovered the Tryal sloop. Commodore immediately sent some hands to her to come to an anchor, when her commander informed him, that he had lost thirty out of his small complement, and that himself, his lieutenant and three of his men, were to stand by the sails.

His principal attention was now directed to the erection of tents on shore, for the reception of the sick. It was some days, however, before the necessary could be completed; when one hundred and sixty-seven persons were landed, besides four fourteen who died in the boats before they could reach the shore.

Not nearly three weeks before the mortality and for the first ten or twelve days, they buried fewer than six daily, and those who recovered by slow degrees.

The Island of Juan Fernandez has been frequently mentioned in former voyages, we shall not therefore repeat the description. The commodore was particularly industrious in directing the coasts and roads to be surveyed for the benefit of future navigators; and his observations, though little novel, shew much accuracy of remark, and a laudable desire of being useful.

The goats with which this island was once abundantly stocked, were very much reduced by a breed of dogs, which the Spaniards had purposely turned loose here to lessen the supplies which the buccaneers used to derive from this place. Among them, however, they found some of a most venerable aspect, which, from having their ears slit, they knew to have been formerly caught by Selkirk \*.

As the sailors could seldom kill above one goat in a day, and grew tired of fish, they at last condescended to eat seals, which by degrees they relished, and gave their flesh the appellation of lamb.

Besides these, which are very numerous, the shores of this island are replenished with another amphibious animal, the sea-lion, whose flesh they ate under the name of beef. The conformation of these animals resembles the seal; but they are much larger. When full grown, they are from twelve to twenty feet in length, and from eight to fifteen in circumference; and are so extremely fat, that the largest of them frequently yielded half a barrel of oil. Their skins are a light dun, but their tails and feet are black. The males have

\* See the voyage of Captain Woodes Rogers in the preceding volume.

ge trunk or snout, depending six inches below the upper jaw, which appendage is not found in the females.

The largest sea-lion was master of the flock, and kept a numerous herd of females to himself, driving off all competitors; from whence he was appropriately named the bashaw. During summer they keep the sea; but come on shore the beginning of winter, when they engender and bring forth their young.

As they are of a very lethargic disposition, it is observed that each herd places some of its males as sentinels, who always give the alarm whenever an attempt is made to approach or molest them. The males had often furious battles with each other, chiefly respecting their mates.

They are easily killed, since their motion is as swifd as can be conceived; yet if not minded, they are capable of doing much mischief. A sailor being carelessly employed in skinning a young one, the female, from which it was taken, approached him unperceived, and seizing his head, notched the skull so dreadfully with her teeth, that the unfortunate man died in a few days, in spite of medical assistance.

But the most delicious repast they found here was fish, with which the bay was plentifully stored. The species are very numerous, comprehending, among various others, large cod, cavaillers, gropers, congers of a peculiar kind, and beams. Even some of the sea crawfish weighed eight or nine pounds: these were of a most excellent flavour and very nutritious.

Some time elapsing, and no ships making their appearance, the commodore began to despair of ever seeing them again. However, on the 26th

of June, they descried the Gloucester there could be no doubt of her distress, a boat laden with refreshments was sent off to her assistance. Never indeed was she in more forlorn circumstances. Already she had committed to the deep two-thirds of her complement, and scarcely one was capable, save the officers and servants. They were after being long at short allowance, and wholly exhausted; and, in short, they were reduced to the last extremities.

Captain Mitchel was under the necessity of detaining the boat's crew, as he had not sufficient strength to navigate the ship; yet with great exertions they were a fortnight afterwards come in, without being able to fetch her. On the 9th of July, she was observed far away to the eastward, with a design, as was supposed, of getting to the southward of the island; but as she did not appear for nearly a week, they were under the most terrible apprehensions of her fate. On the 16th she was again seen, giving signals of distress, when the long boat was sent off with water and refreshments, and positive orders to return directly. But the weather proving stormy, it was three days before they had a sight of her again, when with difficulty she was towed into the harbour by the cutter.

The commodore now received the news that the Gloucester had scarcely arrived with on board, except the few he had sent off to her, and that the most extreme.

These calamities were the more distressing as they seemed irremediable; for this vessel had already spent a month in ex-

to fetch the bay, and was no farther advanced than the first day she attempted it; and the people on board began to be overwhelmed with despair. But this very day her situation became more desperate than ever; for after she had received the last supply of refreshments, she once more disappeared. Thus were the miserable men of this vessel bandied about within a few leagues of security and plenty, without being able to reach them.

At last, on the 23d of July, she was again seen upon the north-west point of the bay with a single sail; when the commodore dispatching his boats to her assistance, she was within an hour safely anchored by the *Centurion*.

Her crew by this time was reduced to eighty, the greatest part of those was deplorably ill. However, by prompt assistance they were in general restored to health in a much shorter space than those had been who were landed from the *Centurion*.

After taking care of the sick, the commodore directed his attention to watering and cleaning the ship, under the idea of being obliged speedily to leave the island; for on their first landing, they discovered recent traces of the Spaniards, as it was apprehended they might speedily return. Indeed as the sole business of the Spaniards at sea was to intercept the English squadron, it was most probable they would watch this island as the likeliest place to meet their object.

Every thing requisite for the early recommencement of their voyage was expedited, and before the arrival of the *Gloucester* they had made very considerable progress.



INSO!  
Captain Mitchel informed  
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cagues from Juan Fernandez  
ome water, he had  
ly, but in vain, on account of  
his island had been always  
fectly steril, Captain Mitchel  
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and put back to the Brasils; the latterwards appeared, had the misfortune wrecked, while some of her survivors, through a series of adventures along the coast parallel \*. The coast where the Wager appeared, was not more than thirty miles distant from the harbour where the Anna was at the same time. Had this circumstance been known, how much misery might have been saved! It is even said that the event was known by the Anna, was heard by the mutineers at Wager Island.

It has been previously mentioned that the Tryal sloop had been sent to the Island of Fuero, called the lesser Juan Fernandez, to look after the missing Spaniards, to look after the missing Spaniards, to look after the missing Spaniards. In the interim the Anna Pink had been unloading this vessel it was found that a part of the provisions was spoiled by water, and that the ship was unfit for service. The crew was therefore transferred to board the Gloucester. Indeed the complement belonging to the three vessels was sufficient to man the Centurion alone.

As the season for navigating the coast approached, every exertion was made to get the ships ready. On the 8th of September a sail was discovered standing in for the island. At first it was imagined to be one of the Spanish ships, but on her afterwards steering an easterly course she was known to be a Spaniard. The Gloucester immediately put to sea, in order to be near her; but next morning they had

\* See Byron's Narrative, volume ten of

to find that she was not discoverable by the mast head. However, on the 12th, an- sail came in sight, which was captured at first fire. She proved to be the Nuestra Senora de Monte Carmelo, laden with sugar, cloth, and tobacco; besides some trunks of silver plate, and a considerable quantity of money in dollars.

Letters discovered on board this ship, and information received from the prisoners, the rank and destination of Admiral Pizarro's squadron ascertained with precision; and great as the misfortunes were which attended Anson's expedition, it was found that those of Pizarro were less.

On the 25th of September, the Centurion saw a sail to the eastward, and giving chase, came up to one, and was about to fire; when the advice of Anson suggested to him to hail the vessel in Spanish, on which Mr. Hughes, lieutenant of the Tryal, answered in English; and informed them that this vessel was a prize taken some days ago; that she was about 100 tons burden, and had nearly the same cargo as the Carmelo.

The Tryal, which had taken this ship, after a long chase, had now the misfortune to lose her main mast, and in other respects was in great distress. This was the more deplorable, as the wind blew too hard for any boat to live, and might be sent to her assistance. The commodore, however, lay to for forty-eight hours, in order to succour this distressed ship, as soon as the weather would permit.

On succeeding, the captain of the Tryal came aboard the commodore, on the 27th, when it appeared

On being asked how they were situated as to  
 food, they said, the women were used as the  
 Vespers for the evening, some were win-  
 ing any of the contents, as tobacco, to get  
 them off, and off. They were then by order  
 free, to be able to give a man, never  
 any thing that might be used out again  
 at Callao.

With this view, standing to the north  
 the 5th of November, they came to sight  
 high land of Barranca, and soon had the  
 tion to capture the Santa Teresa de Jesus  
 of three hundred tons, bound from C  
 to Callao. Her cargo was not very valu-  
 the English; for as the Spaniards had  
 ders never to ransom their ships, many  
 being useless or cumbrous to the captors,  
 ther advantage to them, than as th  
 essed the enemy.

— Besides the crew, there were ten passen

of priests to the prejudice of our  
en; and it was with great difficulty,  
unfortunate females could be brought  
ny confidence in the professions that were  
m of safety and honourable treatment.  
mmon beauty of the youngest heighten-  
apprehensions: at first they hid them-  
d could scarcely be persuaded to come  
ht; but the commodore having ordered  
her apartments to be preserved inviolate  
and the Spanish pilot to act as their  
they gradually recovered from their  
ion, and seemed to entertain a grateful  
he compassionate and honourable beha-  
y had experienced.

enturion being now joined by her con-  
proceeded to the northward, spreading  
manner that it was hardly possible for  
e enemy's vessels to escape them. No-  
wever, occurred for some days. Being  
out eight degrees south latitude, they  
be attended by a vast number of bonitos  
g-fish, which they had seen last on the  
rasil; hence it appeared, that these fish  
to a much higher latitude on the east  
the west side of the South American  
which may be ascribed to the differ-  
es of heat. Indeed the temperature of  
pends more on local circumstances than  
nity to the equator. Thus it was found,  
gh the coast of Brasil is extremely sul-  
he coast of the South Sea, in the same  
s perhaps as temperate as any part of

e coast of Peru, and even under the  
l itself, every circumstance conspired to  
render

rende, en air and day light desirable. In this den l climate, the sun never darts his vivid beams, and the rains never fall. The orb of day rarely shines out, but there is constantly a cheerful moky, just sufficient to screen the sun and to moderate the violence of his perpendicular rays, without tinging the light with a melancholy hue.

It is not to be doubted that this happy complexion of the climate is chiefly owing to the vicinity of the mountains, which intercept the eastern winds, and by their tops covered with snow, keep a perpetual coolness in the atmosphere pervades, by spreading the influence of the snow crests to the neighbouring coasts; and these mountains are unquestionably the cause of the moderate temperature and equality that prevails there, and which are not found where their chain is discontinued.

On the 10th of November, the commodore being off Lobos saw a sail, and sent Lieutenant Brett to attack her. She struck on the first volley of small shot, and proved to be the *Nuestra Senora del Carmin*, deeply laden with steel, iron, cedar, pepper, cinnamon, and other valuable commodities, the prime cost of which amounted to more than four hundred thousand dollars.

From the passengers on board this vessel, Lieutenant Brett obtained some important information, from which it appeared that the *Gloucester* had chased a vessel into Paita a few days before, and that the coast was alarmed; in consequence of which, much treasure had been removed to an inland place, named Piura; but that a considerable quantity of money still remained in the custom house of Paita, which was about to be shipped and sent off with all expedition.

The commodore finding they were discovered, knew that cruising with any reasonable prospect of advantage was now at an end; and therefore determined to surprise Païta that very night.

On minutely enquiring into the strength of the place, he found that it had no other protection than the fort; that the garrison consisted of only one weak company; and that the town could not arm more than three hundred men. To act against this force, he picked out fifty-eight men well furnished with arms and ammunition; and putting them on board the boats, gave the command of the expedition to Lieutenant Brett. Two Spanish pilots were to conduct the party to the most convenient landing place, and to direct them on shore; and to secure the fidelity of these guides, the prisoners were informed that they should be all set at liberty on the faithful discharge of their office; while the pilots were given to understand, that if they were guilty of treachery or misconduct, they should instantly be shot, and their countrymen carried prisoners to England.

Matters being thus arranged, the boats put off, and arrived at the mouth of the bay before they were perceived; but some persons, on board a vessel riding at anchor there, quickly spreading the alarm to the town, the whole in a few minutes was seen by the lights to be in motion.

Brett encouraged his men to act with vigour, and to allow the enemy as little time as possible to prepare for their defence; but before they could reach the shore, a gun was directed against the landing place, which, however, was fired without doing them any damage. Before a second gun could be discharged, they had made  
good



good their landing ; and being conducted by the pilots into a narrow fireet, where they were sheltered from the fire of the fort, they formed in the best manner they could, and instantly marched to the square, in which the governor's house and the fort were situated. The vociferation of the sailors, the noise of the drums, and the darkness of the night, all served to convey to the enemy the idea of a much superior force, and made them rather think of flight than resistance. However, the merchants who owned the treasure then in town, and a few of their partizans, had ranged themselves round the governor's house, and discharged a volley ; but they quickly abandoned their post.

On this success the lieutenant divided his men into two parties, one of which was to endeavour to secure the governor, the other to march against the fort. The fort was, to their great surprise and pleasure, entered without the least opposition ; and in less than a quarter of an hour from their first landing, they were in possession of the place with the loss of only one man killed and two wounded.

Guards were now placed at the fort and the governor's house, and sentinels stationed at the different avenues of the town, both to prevent surprise and embezzlement. The governor had escaped half naked among the rest of the fugitives, leaving his wife, a young lady of about seventeen years of age, to whom he had been married only a few days, to be carried off by a couple of sentinels, in her bed clothes, just as the detachment arrived before the house. The few inhabitants who remained in the town were confined in one of the churches under a guard, except

t some stout negroes, who were employed in  
lifting to convey the treasure from the custom  
house to the fort.

Though the party was actively employed all  
the while in securing the spoils, they could not be  
prevented from entering the houses which lay in  
the way; and as most of the inhabitants had  
been naked, they easily furnished themselves with  
European dresses, which being generally very showy,  
gave a truly grotesque appearance over dirty  
breeches and trowsers. Some had even equipped  
themselves in women's gowns and petticoats,  
which, provided they were fine, seemed to please  
as well as the masculine attire. In short Mr.  
Pett could scarcely know his own men; so  
much had they metamorphosed themselves.

When morning opened, the ships were ap-  
proaching Païta under an easy sail, and had the  
pleasure to see the English flag flying on the fort.  
Some of the treasure was now sent on board the  
Anturion, and every exertion was used to col-  
lect and secure the whole. Meanwhile the ene-  
my assembled from all parts of the country on a  
hill behind the town, and with them were two  
hundred horse apparently well equipped. They  
marched with great ostentation, practising every  
thing to intimidate the party on shore, and to make  
them abandon the town before the pillage was  
completed.

The business, however, was carried on with  
much expedition, and the ensuing night every  
precaution was taken to prevent a surprisal. It  
is now found of what consequence it would  
have been to have secured the governor. Many  
treasures were filled with rich commodities  
which could not be received on board; and  
though

though pages were sent to the governor to offer the om of the town on the most moderate terms, l as so arrogant that he would not even deign to arn an answer.

The th night that the English had been in possession this place, they were given to understand th the Spaniards, who had now collected a formidable e force, meant to storm it; but the vigilance and precaution which the enemy saw used to cōntest their designs, damped their resolution; alled in quiet as before.

The trea veyed on board, the third morn... in carrying off the most valuabl ing; and the commodore intel the afternoon, the Spanish prison... ber of eighty-eight, were set on shore. ant Brett at the same time received orders to burn all the town except the churches, which commission he executed with such promptness, that the whole was speedily in a blaze.

When the Spaniards saw the English retreating, they made a faint to pursue them; but no sooner had Mr. Brett ordered his party to halt and face them, than it put a stop to their career.

The detachment being safe on board, the commodore immediately prepared for sailing. At coming into the bay, he found six of the enemy's vessels at anchor, one of which being reputed a prime sailer, he resolved to take with him. The rest were scuttled and sunk. The command of the new vessel was given to Mr. Hughes, the lieutenant of the Tryal. The squadron was now augmented to six sail, the whole of which weighed and stood out for sea.

Paita, so often devoted to plunder, is situated on a barren soil, in 5 deg. 12 min. south latitude, and is chiefly valuable for its port, esteemed the best on that part of the coast; and is, therefore, much frequented by vessels coming from the north. The town does not contain more than two hundred houses, which are principally built of split cane and mud, and thatched with leaves.

The loss of the Spaniards, by the destruction of this place, was very considerable; since much valuable property was consumed, exclusive of what was carried away. The wrought plate and iron amounted to thirty thousand pounds sterling, besides rings, bracelets, and jewels, whose value could not be determined. The plunder, that became the property of the immediate captors, was so very great; and, on the whole, this was the most important acquisition they had made.

It has been already observed, that all the prisoners were liberated at Paita, among whom were some persons of distinction, particularly a youth about seventeen years of age, the son of the vice-president of the council of Chili. In common with the other natives of these countries, he had been prepossessed with the most terrible ideas of the cruelty of the English, and at first moaned his captivity in the most moving terms; but, by the reiterated proofs he received of the Commodore's humanity and attention, he became well reconciled, and seemed to have contracted so great an affection for him, that it is doubtful, whether he would not have preferred a voyage to England, to his being immediately set on shore.

Indeed, to the honour of the national character, it is known, that the prisoners in general, from  
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the treatment they had experienced, began to entertain very favourable sentiments of the British. The ladies, in particular, were so sensible of the obligations they owed him for his attention, that they absolutely refused being on shore, till they had personally waited on him to return their thanks. Among the captives was a jesuit of some distinction, who likewise made his acknowledgments in the name of his countrymen, and declared, that he should feel it his duty to do the commodore's character justice, and added, that his conduct towards the prisoners could never be forgot, but that his behaviour to the women was so extraordinary, that he doubted whether it would be credited.

The ecclesiastic, it seems, as well as the other passengers, did not withhold their panegyric when they reached Lima; and the jesuit, in particular, shewed a desire to interpret the article in the church, which asserts the impossibility of his being saved, in a lax and hypothetical manner, when he contemplated the character of Anson.

Soon after they left Paita, a jealousy arose between the ships crews and the party on shore, with respect to private plunder, which was carried to so great a height, that the admiral thought proper to interpose his authority, to prevent mischievous consequences. He set before the party, who had carried the town, the justice of the rest participating in the spoils; and, ordering the whole to be produced on deck, made an equitable distribution according to rank; but as an encouragement to those who had behaved so well in the attack, he gave his own entire share to be distributed among them.

troublesome affair being adjusted to the opinion of all those who were capable of perceiving the force of equity, they immediately had the good fortune to fall in with the *Sier*, whose captain informed them, that in his absence he had taken only two prizes, which had about seven thousand pounds on board, while the other, though no larger than a launch, carried treasure to the value of twelve thousand, in double doubloons and dollars, curiously concealed in cotton. This vessel was going to Païta, and belonged to the Spaniards, who were the proprietors of the great part of the money found in that town.

He is now resolved to proceed to the north to intercept the *Manilla* galleon, which was known to sail in the sea; and as it was now only the middle of the summer, and that vessel was not expected to arrive early, they did not doubt of being able to intercept her, after taking a supply of water at Quibo. Two of the prizes which had been added to the squadron, proving to be small sailers, were ordered to be stripped and

On the 22d, after some trivial arrangements and preparations, they passed the equinoctial, and sailing towards the isthmus, they experienced an extraordinary alteration of the climate, frequent calms and heavy rains, which made it necessary to caulk the decks and the *Centurion*.

At the beginning of December they anchored at Quibo, which they found extremely adapted for wooding and watering. The land, except one part, rises to a moderate height, and its surface is covered with woods

of *al* verdure. Among the trees the found an abundance of *Cassia*; but, notwithstanding the climate and the shelter of the woods, they saw but few birds, except of the parrot kind.

The animals most plentiful, were monkeys and guanoes, which they frequently killed for food. They saw some herds of deer, but found it very difficult to get near them.

The sea is infested with a great number of crocodiles of an extraordinary size, and the people often observed a kind of flat fish, which they supposed to be a species, so fatal to the pearl divers, who were often seen in its fins. While the ships lay at anchor, the commodore, with some attendants, went in a boat to examine a bay to the northward, and afterwards ranged along the eastern side of the island. On the north-east extremity they discovered a cascade, superior to any thing of the kind, which human art or industry had ever produced. It was a river of transparent water, about forty yards wide, which precipitated itself down a declivity of one hundred and fifty feet. The channel down which it flowed was entirely composed of rocks, whose broken fragments kept the water in constant agitation. The banks were beautifully fringed with wood, and even the huge masses of rock which overhung the water, and by their various projections formed the inequalities of the channel, were clothed with lofty forest trees.

In this expedition they saw no inhabitants, but many huts on the shore, and large heaps of mother of pearl, which had been left by the pearl fishers from Panama. These oysters are large but very tough and unpalatable. Such as produce the best pearls are found at a considerable

th, and it is generally seen, that the pearl parties of the quality of the bottom.

Negro slaves are employed in these valuable, though dangerous, fisheries; and it is said, they are not reckoned complete divers, till they can extract their stay under water so long, that the blood gushes out from their mouth, nose, and ears; and when this has once happened, they pursue their vocation with more facility than before, nor ever are subject to a repetition of the same evacuations.

Though the pearl oyster was no very tempting food, yet that disappointment was amply compensated for by the turtle, which is here found in the most exuberant plenty, and the greatest perfection. There are usually reckoned four species; the loggerhead, the trunk-turtle, the hawksbill, and the green. The two first are rank and unwholesome; the hawksbill, which produces the tortoiseshell, is somewhat better; but the green turtle is the most delicious of all animal food. Of these they procured an ample supply; and, in general, they weighed two hundred pounds.

By the liberal use of fresh provisions and vegetables, during the space of seven months, they died only two men; an indisputable proof of the salubrity of the climate, and the wholesomeness of the fare on which they subsisted.

It is, however, remarkable, that notwithstanding the scarcity of other provisions on some parts of this coast, the Spaniards should hold turtle in little estimation. Most of them consider this kind of food as dangerous, if not absolutely poisonous. Some of the Indian and negro slaves on board, having imbibed the prejudices of the country, were astonished, when they observed the Eng-



fish for on turtle; and it was not till after repeated proofs of its innocence, that they would venture to taste it themselves. However, at last they began to relish it extremely, and congratulated each other on the luxuries and plentiful repasts that it would always be in their power to procure, when they recovered their liberty.

Having left Quibo on the 9th of December, they next day took a small bark, laden with rock salt and salmon. On the 12th, they came up with the *Glaucus*, which had separated from them before the last station. The commodore now gave fresh instructions to the different ships, and appointed new places of rendezvous, of separation. It was particularly ordered, to endeavour, with all possible speed, to get to the northward of the harbour of *Alco*; and, as they expected to fall in with the trade wind, they did not doubt of being able to gain this station in due time. However, they were baffled, for near a month, by tempestuous weather and dead calms; and, at length, beginning to despair of intercepting the *Manilla ship*, they gave way to despondency. At last they fell in with the trade wind, which served to revive their hopes; and though the usual time of the galleon's arrival at *Acapulco* was already elapsed, they flattered themselves that the same causes which delayed their progress, might have detained the enemy also.

At ten at night, on the 28th of January, the vessel's prize made a signal for seeing a sail. As no body doubted but what they saw was a ship's light, they were animated with the firm persuasion, that it was the *Manilla galleon*; and every preparation was accordingly made, which sanguine

hope and the prospect of immediate wealth dictate or inspire. The Centurion pressed on with all her canvass; the Gloucester was ordered to do the same, and then they chased the galleon under the expectation of engaging within a short space of half an hour. Sometimes they drew themselves within a mile of their prize, sometimes within reach of their guns; and there were not wanting, who fancied that they could have ve her sails. The commodore himself was very impressed with the belief that he should come up with the chace, that he ordered the ships to be ready for a broadside, and directed they should not fire till within pistol shot. His constant and eager expectation they retained all night; but when morning came on, they awoke as from a dream. The object of all bustle and hope was found to be no other than a fire on a mountain, which continued burning several days; and, probably, arose from a forest of scrub or stubble, consuming for the purposes of agriculture.

As frustrated, the commodore dispatched the Centurion in search of the Harbour of Acapulco, to ascertain whether the galleon was actually landed. On the 19th of February she returned, and reported, that they had discovered the harbour, and that, having got within the island, and formed its mouth, they discerned a small boat near the surface of the water, which they proceeded from a fishing canoe. By good luck they secured the three negroes who belonged to it; and turning the canoe adrift, to repose on shore the idea that her crew were landed, they brought them safe off.

From these persons the commodore was soon satisfied, respecting the most material points which he was keeping them in suspense. They informed him, that the galleon arrived on the 18th of January; but revived his hopes by adding, that she was taking in water and provisions in order to return, and that her departure was fixed for the 14th of March.

The last part of this intelligence diffused a general joy among the mariners, and they promised themselves a success which they had formerly missed, as she was chiefly laden with specie. Depending on the accounts they had received, they waited with an important moment with the utmost anxiety, and employed themselves in bringing their ships into the most advantageous trim.

When the expected day was approaching, the commodore ranged his ships in a circular line, that nothing might pass undiscovered, within an extent of twenty-four leagues. Every precaution, indeed, was used to prevent failure, and every plan settled that could ensure success.

As the morning dawned, that was to bring them the expected sight, neither the duties of the ship, nor the calls of hunger, could divert the eyes of the men from the port of Acapulco. But, to their extreme vexation, both that day and the succeeding night passed without any signs of the galleon. Hopes and fears now alternately possessed them, till the commencement of passion week, when no Spanish ship is permitted to leave the port; and this induced them to defer their expectations till the week following, when their hopes became as sanguine as ever.

The time, however, being now far spent, a general dejection and despondency took place; and they concluded, that they had been discovered; which was, indeed, the truth; and that the galleon would not be permitted to sail till the succeeding year.

The commodore now concerted a plan for the capture of Acapulco itself; but when he enquired into the circumstances of the place, he found insuperable difficulties in his way, and was obliged to abandon the enterprise.

On the 24th of March, the ships being all lined, the commodore made a signal to speak with their commanders, and finding that the stock of fresh water began to run low, it was resolved to procure a fresh supply at Seguatania, or Chequetan; but lest the galleon should slip out, the Centurion's cutter was to cruise twenty-four days off the port of Acapulco, to be ready to convey the earliest information of this event.

Storms and adverse currents prevented them from reaching so far as Seguatania till the 1st of April, when two boats were sent off to discover the watering place. They returned on the 5th, and having found a place fit for their purpose, which appeared to be the Harbour of Chequetan, about seven miles to the west, the Centurion and Gloucester anchored there the same evening.

The port of Chequetan is a place of considerable importance, being the only secure harbour, except Acapulco, in a vast extent of coast. It lies in 17 deg. 36 min. north, about thirty leagues from the last mentioned place.

As the country appeared to be well peopled and cultivated, the commodore was in hopes of procuring some fresh provisions and other refreshments.

ments, without difficulty ; and with this view, he ordered a party of forty men well armed to penetrate into the country, to discover some town or village, and to open a correspondence with the natives. These men were enjoined to behave with the utmost circumspection, and to avoid any appearances of a hostile intention.

The attempt, however, to open an amicable traffic proved ineffectual ; and they returned in the evening fatigued and exhausted. After proceeding some miles inland, they reached a large plain, on one side of which they discovered a sentinel on horseback. At their first approach they supposed he was asleep, for his horse starting at the glittering of their arms, suddenly turned round, and had nearly thrown his master ; however, he recovered his seat, and escaped with the loss of his hat and a pistol, which he dropped on the ground. The party pursued his track, in hopes of discovering the village or habitation to which he should retreat ; but, after fatiguing themselves in vain, they were obliged to desist.

Anxious, however, to make some discovery, they proceeded farther on, and in their way stuck up several poles, to which they affixed written declarations, in Spanish, of their wish to purchase provisions, with the strongest assurances, that they would honourably pay for what the natives might bring in. But this step too was ineffectual ; for none of the inhabitants visited them during their stay at Chequetan.

Indeed, the timidity of these people is extreme. Lieutenant Brett being sent out, with two boats and sixteen men, to reconnoitre the coast to the eastward, fell in with three small squadrons of horse, which seemed determined to oppose his landing ;

when they perceived that he was not daunted, they fired some distant shot, and receiving a volley from the English, immediately fled in great confusion, and sheltered themselves in a wood. There, nearly two hundred Spanish horsemens were obliged to face sixteen English sailors !

The commodore finding it impossible to open friendly correspondence with the natives for supplies, turned his attention to the procuring such refreshments as the neighbourhood of the island supplied. The sea was stored with excellent fish, of which they caught considerable quantities. They, likewise, found here the torpedo, well known to produce a numbness over the human frame, particularly of that limb with which it comes in contact. The historian of this voyage says, that he had a considerable degree of numbness conveyed to his arm, by touching this animal with a walking cane. Its surprising effects, however, are immediately lost with its life : when dead, it may be handled, or even eaten, without the least inconvenience.

The guanoes were the most numerous of the animals they met with on shore ; and by some are reckoned delicious food. They saw no signs of prey, but were convinced that the woods were infested with tigers, as the prints of their feet were evidently to be discerned. Of birds they had many species, particularly pheasants, of various sorts.

Fruits and vegetables were scarce, and by no means of the first quality. Limes, plums, and apples were the only fruits they discovered, and these neither good nor plentiful. Brooklime was the best vegetable they met with, which, though extremely

joined the means of conveying the means of conveying to England, of the previous introduction. Lewis Leger, the Frenchman by birth, and so being found missing, it was ed, that he had deserted, with them to the enemy, and of his perfidy with less hazard misé, so natural to form, in the pay of England, was found to be unjust. The straying beyond the usual prisoner by some Indians, tied to Acapulco; and after on board a vessel at Vera Cruz for Old Spain. By some being obliged to put into land and making himself known obtained a passage for England, he had to communicate ably received.

Having unladen the Trelo, and Carmin of their stores, these vessels were bottled, and a quantity of contributed in their upper works. 28th of April, the Cent weighed anchor, after less grapnel, in the midst of the for Mr. Hughes, who that had been stationed of should put in there. The

lands of the Spaniards ; but was couch-  
ed in ambiguous terms, as deceived rather  
than misled them.

The commodore had no farther views in the  
seas, it was no small mortification to  
be detained by the absence of the cutter,  
of whose cruise had been long expired.  
To rejoin her more speedily, it was re-  
solved to proceed towards Acapulco ; and in case  
she was not found, attempts were to be made  
to find out whether she had been captured.

On advancing within three leagues of Aca-  
pulco, without any sight of this missing vessel,  
they began to give her over for lost, and to be-  
wail the fate of her crew, whom they generally  
supposed to be in captivity. However, to bring  
the matter to an early proof, the commodore  
sent a letter to the governor of the town, offer-  
ing to release all the prisoners he had on board,  
on the condition that he would give up the  
cutter's crew, consisting of  
thirty-eight and six picked men of tried reso-  
lution. The officer, who carried this letter, had  
also a petition from the prisoners, in which  
they earnestly besought the governor to comply  
with the terms proposed.

So liberal an offer so generous it was not doubted the  
governor would readily accede, and accordingly  
he sailed near the land, in order to receive an  
answer within the time limited ; but being driven out  
on the 4th day after the proposal was sent,  
and being fourteen leagues from the harbour of  
Acapulco, which they were indefatigably striving

to reach, thus standing in with a favourable wind,  
under sail was descried at a considerable

This they supposed might be convey-

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ing



ing the expected message, and instantly edged towards it. At on a nearer approach they found, to their unspeakable joy, that it was their own cutter. At first it was imagined they had been discharged by the Governor of Acapulco, but when they drew nearer, the pale and meagre countenance of the crew, and their emaciated forms, convinced every one, that these poor people must have undergone sufferings much greater than those of a Spanish prison. In short, it appeared, that, after having finished their cruise, they endeavoured to join the squadron, but being carried by the wind to the eastward, and their water failing, they were obliged to search the coast for a favourable place, in order to get a fresh supply. As they ran upwards of eighty leagues, every where prevented from landing by a violent surf. Some days past in this dreadful situation, during which, their thirst being increased by the heat of the climate, they had no other means of allaying it, but by killing turtle and sucking their blood. Just as they were abandoned to despair, Providence sent them such a plentiful shower, as filled their casks, and enabled them to prosecute their voyage in quest of the commodore, whom they luckily fell in with in less than fifty hours, after an absence of forty-three days.

Anson had too much greatness of soul to sport with the feelings of the unfortunate. As he had promised the prisoners their liberty on conditions which, it appeared, could not be performed, he was determined not to disappoint their hopes. They were all sent ashore in two launches to the number of fifty-seven; and it was afterwards known that they landed in safety, and made the most ho-

mention of the humanity with which  
been treated. Before their arrival, it  
Governor of Acapulco had returned an  
answer to the commodore's letter, ac-  
d with two boats' load of the choicest  
ents and provisions; but these not find-  
English ships, were obliged to return;  
entering a storm, were compelled to  
eir lading overboard, to save their lives.  
enturion and Gloucester, having dismiss-  
soners, immediately set sail to the south-  
h a view of falling in with the trade  
ich they had been taught to expect with-  
y or eighty leagues from the land; and  
h of May they lost sight of the moun-  
Mexico. Notwithstanding all their exer-  
wever, it was seven weeks before they  
th the true trade wind; by which time  
s were become extremely crazy, and the  
n sprung a leak. Meanwhile the Glou-  
de a signal of distress; and on enquiry  
ound, that her mainmast was so decayed  
unsit for supporting a sail.

accidents occasioning delay, and the  
ain beginning to appear, they were in  
rest anxiety about their future safety.  
l indeed flattered themselves that in this  
imate, so different from that of Cape  
e violence of this disease and its fatality  
in some degree mitigated. As they had  
utmost precaution in cleanliness, and had  
subsisted on fresh provisions, it was lit-  
chended that the scurvy would be felt  
usual virulence; but all the care they  
ld neither stop the progress, nor abate  
guity of this fatal disease.

When she reached the trade wind, it seldom blew with such strength, as to endanger the Centurion, or her sail she carried, and they might have made rapid progress; but the Gloucester having lost her mainmast, failed so heavily, that it was impossible to keep her company without losing the lives of all. It was therefore determined to transfer her crew and treasure on board the Centurion, and then to set the former on fire. She blew up when the commodore was absent, and with her an immense quantity of valuable goods was lost, which could not be recovered.

The Centurion, freed from the desert, and having increased her company, it had been expected to proceed with speed; but they had new difficulties to contend with. The storms and currents had driven her four degrees to the north of the parallel they had proposed to keep, in order to reach the Isle of Guam, and as they were ignorant how near they were to the meridian of the Ladrones, they were apprehensive of missing them. In that case the only chance they had was the continent of Asia, where the western monsoon being in full force, they could not expect to get in; and indeed they were now in such a languishing condition, that they could expect nothing but destruction before they could complete such an extensive navigation. For now no day passed without their burying ten or twelve of their men; and sickness regularly increased.

After struggling with various difficulties, on the 22d of August they had the satisfaction to find that the current had shifted and carried them to the southward, and next morning they were cheered

l with the sight of two islands to the west. rved to raise their drooping spirits, and hem inexpressible joy; as they had, for me despaired of ever seeing land again. arest of these islands was Anatacan, the was Serigan. They were very anxious to he former, in hopes of discovering anchor-d refreshments for the sick; but the boat t to reconnoitre the coast, returned with- ding any road for a ship to anchor in, and d that some of the crew, having with diffi- anded, saw some groves of cocoa-nut trees, water.

Intelligence diffused a general melanco- d their despondency was increased, when, were attempting to get off some cocoa- he wind blew so strong that they were dri- o far to the southward to be able to regain nd. Their only chance now was, some one Ladrone Islands, and as their knowledge of was extremely imperfect, they were to trust y to fortune for their guidance.

After losing sight of Anatacan, they were overjoyed with a view of Saypan, Tinian, guigan, on which they immediately steered ian, the middlemost; but, owing to a calm, ere long before they could get near it. As approached they saw a proa under sail, from they concluded that these islands were in- d; and accordingly, in case of opposition, ussioned all hands capable of standing to rms, to conceal their wretched circum- , and displayed Spanish colours, in order to some authentic intelligence,

cutter was now dispatched to find a pro- th for the ship, and it was soon perceived



d to seventy-one, though the collective force  
living England consisted of one thousand men.  
the commodore was unacquainted with the  
ments of the natives, he sent a party, well  
ed, to secure the landing place, when it was  
d that the Indians had fled, and left their  
on the shore, which supplied the place of

ne of these, which had been used as a store-  
e, was immediately converted into an hospi-  
and one hundred and twenty-eight sick men  
brought on shore. Many of these were so  
less, that the commodore and his officers, with  
manity which did them honour, indiscrimi-  
ly assisted, by carrying them from the boats  
their shoulders.

otwithstanding their present debility, the  
rest part of the sick soon felt the salutary in-  
ice of the land; for, though twenty-one men  
buried on that and the subsequent day, dur-  
a stay of two months, they did not lose above  
more. The choice fruits with which they  
plentifully supplied, had such a beneficial  
t, that within a week most of them were so  
recovered as to be able to move without as-  
sistance.

ic Isle of Tinian lies in 15 deg. 8 min. north  
ade, and 114 deg. 50 min. west longitude  
Acapulco. It is about twelve miles long  
six broad. The land rises in gentle slopes  
the beach; but the ascent is frequently  
on by vallies of a moderate depth, some of  
th irregularly traverse the country. These  
es, and the gradual swellings of the ground,  
hich their different combinations gave rise,  
beautifully diversified by the mutual approach

and the country is covered with fields and lawns  
and meadows and many other things.

The numerous villages and towns the land  
is covered with. The most of the island  
is covered with fields and lawns. Hundred  
of villages and towns are scattered all over the land,  
and the flocks of  
cattle and sheep and horses and  
other animals are everywhere. The villages and towns  
are everywhere.

The numerous villages and towns are scattered  
all over the land. Their food was extr  
ordinary and the flocks were most de  
licious. Indeed no delicacy was  
so pleasing to the most palates, or so suited to  
the stomach. Ducks, geese, and curlews were  
plenty, and, of the whistling plover, they  
were everywhere.

The hogs were numerous and affor  
dable food: but being very fierce, they  
were not to be shot or hunted with large  
guns, but had to be shot with small

it. This valuable production grows on a lately high tree, with large spreading branches near the top. The fruit is somewhat covered with a rough rind, and is usually eight inches long. It is best when green, when full grown and roasted in the embers, has the resemblance to the taste of an artichoke. When it ripens, it turns yellow, and has a delightful taste not unlike that of a ripe peach.

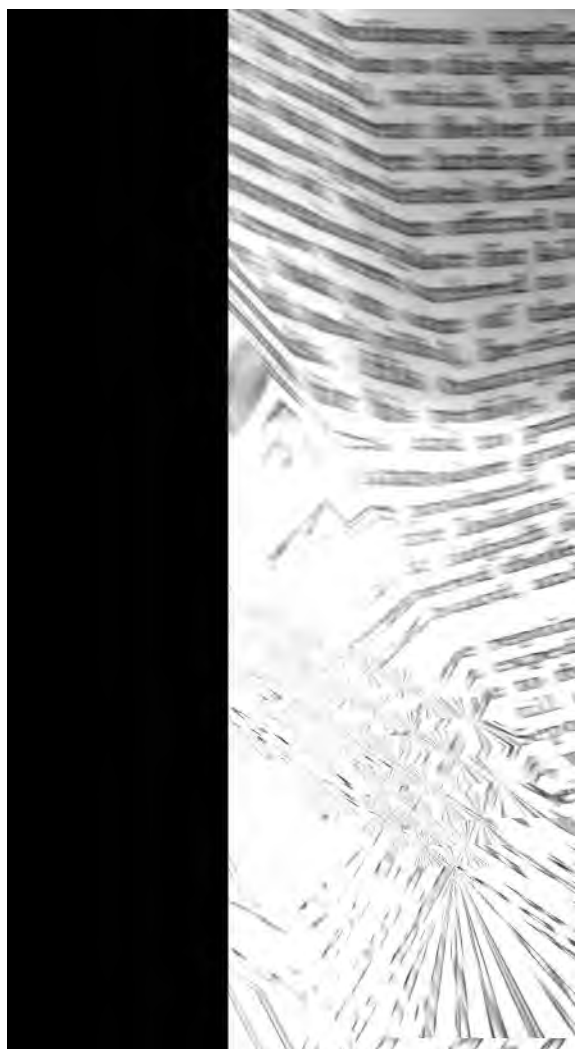
It is, however, impossible to enumerate all the useful and salutary plants which this island contains; nor did it fail to excite the wonder of the English, that a spot, so highly favoured by nature, should not be colonized. To account for this should be observed, that about half a century before the Centurion touched here, it was a desolate country, containing thirty-thousand inhabitants, but a sickness raging at Guam and some neighbouring islands, the Spaniards, to relieve the people of that favourite settlement, transported all the natives of Tinian thither, where, languishing for their native land, in a few years the greatest part of them died of grief.

This island, indeed, still affords remains which shew it to have been once extremely populous; all parts it is covered with ruins of buildings, some of which were said to be of religious

use. It must not be omitted, that all these local advantages are much enhanced by the salubrity of the climate, by the breezes which constantly prevail, and by the genial showers with which it is blessed.

The nature, where most propitious, always diffuses her favours with some reserve. The mosquitoes are excessively troublesome, and there are





instructed his people with the same resolution. He opened the business by observing, not without a pause, that the Centurion remained in a few days; but that the vessel had no apprehension was, that she might be sent away for Macao in China; in which they must prepare themselves to follow enlarging the Spanish bark, they had to do as to receive them all on board. They agreed, that this plan might be carried into effect; and accordingly the bark was ordered, and preparations were made to lengthen twelve feet. The commodore declared his willingness to assist in this undertaking, as he should desire no more of any man, than he was willing to perform himself.

Notwithstanding this spur to action, no hope remained of seeing the ship, the task irksome, and the business went on but slowly. But when the expectation was lost

re supposed were bringing back the remains of the shipwrecked crew, and this melancholy idea took so strongly on his mind, that he retired to vent to his feelings, and passed some bitter moments in the full belief, that every hope of finishing his expedition, by some important exploit, was now at an end. From these distressing thoughts he was, however, soon relieved, by discovering that the vessels were Indian proas; but though he gave orders to remove every thing that might render these people suspicious of landing, he had the mortification to find, that after approaching the shore, they stood on to the south-

About the same time another incident happened, which occasioned some speculation. The commodore and some of his officers, making the tour of the island, observed a small thicket in a valley below them, with a progressive motion. After overcoming the first surprise at this strange sight, they perceived that a party of men had hit upon this expedient to conceal themselves; and that the apparent thicket was only some large cocoa trees held in a direction to screen them from view. Anson immediately endeavoured, but in vain, to come up with them. However, he had good fortune to discover a cell, through which the natives had made their escape, where he found plentiful provisions, and sat down with his officers to a plentiful dinner, which the Indians had provided for themselves. It was impossible to trace the natives farther, which the commodore sincerely regretted, as he wished to enter into an amicable correspondence with them, and to engage them to services and support.

with the utmost speed towards the light, crying out, " the ship! the ship!" The sound reaching Mr. Gordon, a lieutenant, he easily outstripped the origin and had the happiness of first conveying these glad tidings to the commodore.

All was now the perturbation of person left his work and ran to the beach with his eyes with a sight so long and eager for. A boat being sent off with eight as a reinforcement, and some refreshment was next day brought to anchor in the bay, the commodore went on board amid joyful acclamations.

Soon after the Centurion had been seen at sea, it appeared that she was in imminent danger of being wrecked on the coast of Agassiz, which fate nothing could have saved her from the force of the currents. The storm continued three days without abatement, during

that day, however, they had a view of Guam, enabling them to ascertain their situation, kept plying to the eastward, with excessive and adverse winds, till the 11th, which was the nineteenth day from their departure, they arrived at Tinian, as has been pre-announced, to the inexpressible pleasure of all.

The commodore now determined to hasten his departure, and every preparation was accordingly made for this purpose; but on the 3d day after departure, a sudden gust of wind drove the Centurion a second time to sea, while seventy of the crew remained on shore. The weather, however, being favourable, in five days she was again brought back to her station at Tinian.

Being speedily laid in such a supply of water and other provisions as were judged sufficient to enable them to Macao, they immediately got underway, and steered for the southern extremity of the island of Formosa.

The Ladrone Islands, of which Tinian is one, have frequently been described by voyagers. They are generally reckoned twelve in number, exclusive of some islets and rocks. The three principal islands are Guam, Tinian and Rota. The two first had scarcely any inhabitants on them at the time of the discovery, and Guam, which was about thirty miles in circumference, had no more than four hundred. At this island, the Manilla ship generally stops for refreshments, in her passage from the Philippines to Macao.

The Ladrone Indians are a strong, well formed, and brave people, and are not deficient in ingenuity. Their sailing proas are of singular construction, and are said to be capable of running twenty leagues an hour, with a favourable gale. Indeed

the fire to the adjacent wood work; timely discovered. it was got under with considerable damage.

The following night they got sight of land off China, and soon found themselves surrounded by an incredible number of fish which seemed to cover the surface of the sea as the eye could reach. The commander hopes of finding a pilot among them could not be made to comprehend him nor did they take the least notice of it though such a sight must have been a terror to them. Next day, being within two days of the coast, and still surrounded with perceived one ahead of them with a man blowing a horn. They immediately concluded that this was intended as a warning of some danger, or to inform them they might be supplied with a pilot; however, they were mistaken. The b

ly to an anchor. In this amicable port they tasted the satisfaction of receiving letters from their friends and relations, and of meeting with many of their countrymen who had lately arrived in Britain.

No sooner had they come to an anchor, than the commodore dispatched an officer to the Portuguese governor, desiring his advice how to proceed, in order that he might give no offence to the Chinese government, and yet at the same time escape the exactions of port dues. The governor's opinion was, that it would be most advisable to proceed to the harbour of Typa, whither he would send a pilot to conduct him. To this the commodore acceded, and next day reached Typa, about six miles distant from Macao. Here he was presumed he might escape embroiling himself for the English East India Company with the Chinese; but the sequel will shew that Anson's notion was useless, and that the government of China never recedes without force, from any of their positive institutions.

As they were in want both of a supply of provisions and naval stores, the commodore waited on the Portuguese Governor next day, to solicit his assistance; but though this gentleman seemed inclined to render him all the services in his power, he frankly confessed, that he could not grant his request without an order from the viceroy of Canton. On this declaration, Mr. Anson resolved to proceed to Canton, to wait on the viceroy in person; but just as he was going to embark in a hired junk, the hoppo, or customhouse officer, refused to give him a permit, and ordered the watermen to proceed at their peril. When entreaties were found to be of no avail, the commodore resolutely told the

merchants, who having cajoled him day for a month, at last threw off the mask, and told him, that the viceroy was too great a person for them to approach on any occasion.

The commodore being now undeceived and convinced of his false delicacy, immediately wrote a letter to the viceroy, stating his situation and pretensions. Two days after a mandarin of the first class, with two other inferior mandarins and a large retinue arrived, in eighteen half galleys, and were immediately received on board the Commodore's ship, with all the attention due to their rank, and all the ceremony that could be paid. Some Chinese carpenters having examined the ship and reported that it was impossible she could proceed without being repaired, which corresponded with the commodore's representations, and gave rise to some degree of that jealous suspicion of foreigners, which seems implanted in their hearts as the best security for their independence.

The superior mandarin appeared to be



his demands. He complained of the conduct of the customhouse officers, and the difficulties submitted to in regard to provisions; as he wished it to be understood, he possessed sufficient force, not only to supply himself with what he wanted, but to destroy the whole commerce of the port. He therefore thought it that he should be debarred the privilege of paying out his money for necessaries, which was the favour he wanted.

The mandarin acquiesced in the justness of his complaint, and promised to call a council immediately on his return, when he did not doubt of being able to settle every thing to the satisfaction of both parties. In the mean time, on his own authority he gave an order for a daily supply of provisions, which was punctually complied with. As business adjusted, the mandarins were invited to dinner, but they were much embarrassed by knives and forks; but though inexpert in the European mode of eating, they appeared none the less in drinking. The commodore pleaded as an excuse for not being intemperate; the mandarin, observing a florrid gentleman in the company, clapped him on the shoulder, and said to him by the interpreter, that he was sure he could excuse to make on the score of health, that he expected he would bear him company. He dispatched several bottles of Frontinac, the mandarin appearing ruffled; and after that, having finished a bottle of citron water, they took their leave, not, however, without receiving several presents.

After some obstacles from the council, to which the mandarin had referred the claims of the commodore, an order was at last obtained for repairing

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Manilla ships of that year; told them he chose a station where they could not fail to find them; and added, that if they behaved with their usual spirit, they might be sure of seeing one, if not both.

His address was received with loud applause, they declared their resolution to succeed, and to persevere in the attempt. All their hopes were revived of returning home laden with the spoils of the enemy.

On the 20th of May they discovered Cape San Antonio, near which they were to cruise; knowing that sentinels were placed there to give signals to the Acapulco ship, when she first came in with land, the commodore tacked and stood to his distance, at the same time ordering the gallant sails to be taken in, the better to prevent being discovered. But notwithstanding all his care, it has since appeared that he was seen on land, and intelligence conveyed to Manilla, where preparations were made to attack him on his station.

Having got into the cruising latitude, the men, in order to distinguish themselves, were daily employed in the use of small and great guns; and the commodore taken to secure a favourable issue to the contest.

The month of June advanced, their impatience increased; and on the last day of that month, the hope of seeing the galleons was dwindled to mere possibility. However, next day, a sail was descried from the mast head; the commodore's orders to depict the joy which bright-

The squadron immediately stood towards her, and to the commodore's surprise, the galleon did not alter her course, but bore down upon him.

This

The admiral first suppoſe that ſhe took him for a ſhip, but he was afterwards undeceived.

As ſoon as he ſaw that they were within gun-ſhot diſtance, when Aſton, perceiving that the Spaniſh ſhip was not yet finiſhed clearing their ſhip for action, immediately ordered ſome of the other galleons to fire, to interrupt them in their engagements. The galleon returned the fire, and as the Commodore was making ſome diſpoſitions for boarding, the Spaniards, by way of bravado, did the ſame. They were now within piſtol ſhot, when the engagement commenced in earneſt; nor did the galleon ſhew the leaſt ſymptom of fear. Soon after, the mats, with which ſhe had ſtuffed her netting, miſing fire, and blazing violently, filled the enemy with the utmoſt terror, and alſo alarmed the commodore, leſt ſhe ſhould be conſumed. The Spaniards, however, at laſt, turned back the flaming netting and mats into the ſea, to eſcape the horrors of a general conflagration.

This accident had a fatal effect on the galleon's crew, and in the mean while, the Engliſh plying them from their tops with ſmall arms, which did amazing execution, killing or wounding moſt of the officers, they began to fall into confuſion and to deſert their quarters. The officers having ineffectually tried to rally the intimidated and ſinking crew, at laſt ſubmitted. But on the whole, it has ſeldom been found, that the Spaniards diſplayed more intrepidity, or combated with more perfeverance than on this occaſion.

This valuable prize, which was to recompenſe all their toils, was named the Noſtra Signora de Caladonga, commanded by Don Jeronimo de Montero, a Portugueſe officer of ſkill and courage. She carried five hundred and fifty men, and thirty-fix

six guns mounted for action, besides patereroes. In the action she had sixty-seven men killed and thirty-four wounded; while the Centurion only lost two, and had a lieutenant and sixteen men wounded, all of whom recovered, save one. The property on board the prize, amounted to a million and a half of dollars. It is impossible to describe the transports of the English, when they saw themselves masters of this ship: it was heightened by reflection on their former disappointments.

At this very moment of exultation, the commodore was secretly informed by one of the lieutenants, that the Centurion was on fire near the powder room. Without apparent emotion, he gave orders for preventing the dreadful catastrophe, and providentially the fire was got under without material damage.

All the Spanish prisoners, except such as were thought necessary to assist in the navigation of the galleon, being sent on board the Centurion, from them the commodore learned that the other Manila ship, whose departure he had last year delayed, sailed at an earlier season than usual, and was probably safe in Manilla before this time. The treasure was secured on board the Centurion; but the prisoners being double the number of the English, it was resolved to return to the river Canton; and on the 11th of July, they anchored off Macao. It was now found that the treasure taken from the Spaniards, did not amount to less than four hundred thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of the ships and goods either burnt or destroyed, which might be calculated at six hundred thousand more. Hence the aggregate loss to the enemy could not be less than a million in this expedition.

While

mies and prisoners, they acted like men of honour, and paid many due compliments to the humanity and bravery of their captors.

On the 20th, an order arrived from the viceroy of Canton, for a daily supply of provisions, and for pilots to convey the ships a little farther up the river. Excuses were also made why the viceroy could not immediately receive the commodore.

The mandarins now began to enter on the subject of port duties; but the commodore gave them peremptorily to understand, that as he did not come for the purpose of trade, he would submit to none; nor was it usual for men of war to make acknowledgments for anchoring in any port.

The mandarins next solicited the release of the prisoners on board the galleon, lest it should involve the Chinese in disputes with the Spaniards. Anson, though extremely desirous to get rid of them, to enhance the favour, raised some difficulties; but at last suffered himself to be prevailed on to declare that, out of compliment to the Viceroy of Canton, they should be liberated as soon as he pleased to send boats to convey them. In a few days two Chinese junks took them up; and he felt happy in being thus honourably freed from such an encumbrance.

The chicanery and artifice of the Chinese displayed itself on a variety of occasions, too numerous to particularize; and the spirit with which this was sometimes resented, had nearly embroiled the commodore with them; but his prudent firmness always brought him off, though not without some sacrifices on the score of expence.

Towards the end of September, Anson, finding that he was deceived by those who had contracted to supply him with sea stores, and that the vice-

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On the 1<sup>st</sup> the commodore set  
out for Canton. The commodore set  
all the supercargoes belonging to the English,  
Danish, and Swedish ships, and a numerous retin-  
ue in boats. On his arrival, he was visited by  
the principal Chinese merchants, who again  
promised to exert themselves to second his views;  
but, after various disappointments, he addressed  
another letter to the viceroy, which he committed  
to a mandarin to deliver, after he had translated  
it into Chinese.

Two days after the letter was dispatched, a  
fire broke out in the suburbs of Canton. Anson,  
on the first alarm, repaired to the spot to assist  
the Chinese, attended by his officers and boat's  
crew. It appeared to have begun in a sailor's  
shed, and by the flightness of the buildings and  
the timid awkwardness of the people, was ra-  
pidly advancing. The commodore observing it  
was running along a wooden cornice, which  
would

have soon communicated the conflagration great distance, ordered his men to begin pulling the cornice down; but being in that, unless they acted by the order of a man, he would be made responsible for what demolished; he dismissed his attendants, and sent directions to assist the English factory in securing their treasure and effects, in case the fire should approach sufficiently near to endanger

this while the Chinese contented themselves with viewing the progress of the flame, and then presenting little idols near it, to check its devastation. At last, a mandarin, attended by four or five hundred men, who made some feeble efforts to pull down the neighbouring houses; but by this time the fire had spread prodigiously among the mercantile warehouses; and the Chinese firemen being destitute both of skill and spirit, nothing less than a general conflagration of the whole city was expected.

At this extremity the viceroy himself went on board, and by a message, entreated the commodore to yield his assistance, giving him at the same time a discretionary power to act according to the best of his judgment. On this, Anson at once repaired to the scene of conflagration with about forty of his people, who exerted themselves in such an extraordinary manner as was almost unparalleled in that country. Cool and undaunted, and rather animated than deterred by the flames, they shewed such resolution and activity that the progress of the fire was soon stopped, and the whole was quickly extinguished.



The Chinese firemen stood astonished spectators of the intrepidity of the English, who, notwithstanding their daring spirit, escaped with a few inconsiderable burns and bruises.

By this fire, one hundred shops and eleven streets full of warehouses were consumed, so that the damage amounted to an amazing sum. One Chinese merchant, well known to the English, was said to have lost near two hundred thousand pounds sterling. The violence of the conflagration was increased by large quantities of camphor in the warehouses, which produced a column of white flame that blazed to a prodigious height.

While the fire was likely to become general, some of the most considerable merchants had applied to the commodore for one of his soldiers, as they styled his boat's crew, to guard their property, which they dreaded being plundered by the populace. Their request was granted; and to the honour of the sailors, their fidelity and diligence were universally applauded.

The English character now stood high in Canton. Next morning many of the principal inhabitants waited on the commodore, and frankly confessed that to him they were indebted for the preservation of the city. Soon after the viceroy fixed his audience for the 30th of November; and to the signal services performed by Mr. Anson and his people, this condescension was probably owing.

The commodore now began to prepare to wait on the viceroy, and was full of pleasing presages that his business would be favourably adjusted. He engaged a Mr. Flint to act as his interpreter in the conference, a man who had spent the greatest part of his life in China, spoke the lan-  
guage



age with facility, and was of the most essential service to the English on many occasions.

On the morning of the day appointed, a mandarin came to inform the commodore, that the viceroy expected him, and was ready; on which the procession immediately set out. On entering the outer gate of the city, two hundred soldiers conducted the commodore and retinue, with much parade, to the palace, where ten thousand men were drawn up under arms, all new clothed for the occasion. Anson and his party having passed through the middle of them, was conducted to the great hall of audience, where the viceroy was seated under a rich canopy, with a numerous council of mandarins attending him. The commodore was placed the third from the viceroy, the chiefs of the law and treasury, who in China take precedence of all military officers, being immediately above him.

Anson now began, through his interpreter, to numerate the difficulties he had found in obtaining an audience, the delays and insincerity he had experienced from the natives, and his having been obliged at last to send his own officer to his excellency's gate with a letter. The viceroy here interrupting the interpreter, bid him assure the commodore, that the first knowledge he had of his being at Canton, was derived from that letter. The commodore then went on to state the grievances suffered by the English East India Company, from the impositions of merchants and customhouse officers; and at last concluded with a request, that he might be favoured with a licence to ship off his own provisions and stores, as he intended speedily to sail for England.

The viceroy promised that the licence should be immediately issued, and that the following day every thing should be ordered on board. After some general conversation and thanking the commodore for his important services in saving the city from being consumed, he wished him a good voyage, and the conference broke up.

No sooner had the commodore left the hall of audience, than he was importuned to partake of an entertainment in an adjoining apartment; but finding that the viceroy did not intend to honour him with his presence, he declined the invitation, and retired in the same manner as he came; receiving a salute of three guns as he left the city.

To his great satisfaction, Anson had now finished his provision business, and established an authentic precedent by which his majesty's ships of war will for the future be exempted from port duties throughout the Chinese dominions.

The provisions arriving according to the viceroy's promise, the commodore embarked to go on board his ship, and such expedition was used to equip her for sea, that they had reached Macao by the 12th of December. Here Anson sold the galleon for six thousand dollars; and on the 15th the Centurion got under sail, and after wooding and watering at Prince's Island, they stood for the Cape of Good Hope, where they anchored on the 11th of March.

The commodore staid here till the beginning of April, to refresh his crew, highly delighted with the picturesque appearance of the country, the salubrity of the air, and the extraordinary fertility of the place. Leaving the Cape, they came in sight of St. Helena on the 19th of April,  
but

did not land. Nothing worthy of notice occurred till the 10th of June, when they fell in with an English ship, which gave them the first intelligence of a French war; and though a considerable fleet belonging to that nation was then in the mouth of the Channel, the *Centurion* had the good fortune to pass them in a

few days. On the 15th of the same month, to the inexpressible joy of the crew and also of the nation, she cast anchor at Spithead; and thus, after a series of the most extraordinary adventures and various scenes of distress, they completed the navigation of the globe in three years and six months.

The treasures taken by the *Centurion* were landed in many waggons, adorned with Spanglers, and drawn through the streets of London to the Custom-house, attended by the loud acclamations of the multitude. The commodore was loaded with honors; and the humblest sailor who survived the dangers and calamities of the voyage, had the satisfaction of contributing to the destruction of the enemies of his country, but of being enriched with their spoils.

It has already been seen that the Spaniards had sent out a squadron to counteract the designs of the English. The fate of that armament is nearly connected with the history of this voyage; it presents features of corresponding disappointment, but is brightened by ultimate success.

The squadron destined by the Spaniards to oppose the motions of Commodore Anson, consisted of the *Asia* of sixty-six guns, and seven hundred men, commanded by Admiral Don Joseph de Guisado; the *Guipuscoa* of seventy-four guns, and seven hundred men, commanded by Don Juan de Guisado.

seven hundred men ; the *Hermione* of fifty-four guns, and five hundred men ; the *Esperanza* of fifty guns, and three hundred and fifty men ; the *St. Estevan* of forty guns, and three hundred and fifty men, and the *Petache* of twenty guns. They had likewise on board an old Spanish regiment of infantry. This formidable equipment, which, in point of strength, was far superior to Anson's, having cruised some days to the leeward of *Madeira*, before he arrived at that island, steered for the *River Plate* ; and anchored in *Maldonada Bay* on the 5th of January 1741.

Pizarro immediately sent to *Buenos Ayres* for a supply of provisions ; but receiving intelligence of Anson's arrival at *St. Catharine's*, from the treacherous governor of that place, resolved to get before him ; and in consequence left the port without waiting for the expected supplies. Notwithstanding his precipitate departure, the English had got the start of him by four days ; and soon after the *Pearl* being separated from the rest, fell in with Pizarro's fleet, and narrowly escaped being captured.

Towards the close of February, the Spaniards endeavoured to double *Cape Horn* ; but a violent storm overtaking them, the *Guipuscoa*, the *Hermione*, and the *Esperanza* were separated from the admiral. The *Hermione* was supposed to have foundered, as she never was heard of more ; and the *Guipuscoa* was run ashore, and sunk on the coast of *Brasil*.

The calamities they now suffered are almost incredible. In addition to the ills the English had undergone, they had to struggle with famine ; for having only four months provisions on board when they left Spain, and rashly leaving  
the

River Plate two days before a supply of provisions could arrive, they were totally unprovided for such a tedious navigation. To such a deplorable condition were they reduced, that ship rats, when they could be caught, sold for four dollars apiece; and a sailor who died on board, had his body concealed for some days by his own brother, who lay in his hammock, merely to obtain the dead man's allowance of provisions.

In this dreadful situation they were alarmed, when their horrors were capable of augmentation, by the discovery of a conspiracy on board the viceroy's ship, which arose from the hunger they endured, which had stimulated one part to attempt the massacre of the rest, in order to increase their allowance. The designs of the conspirators were fortunately discovered, just as they were ready for execution, and some of the ringleaders suffered death. But though this conspiracy was suppressed, their other calamities admitted of no alleviation, but every day grew more destructive. By the complicated ills of disease, fatigue, and famine, the three ships which escaped, lost the greatest part of their men; and of the entire regiment of foot, only fifty-eight were now alive.

Pizarro being in want of all kinds of supplies, unable to procure any from the neighbouring elements, dispatched an advice boat with a letter of credit, to purchase what was absolutely requisite, from the Portuguese at Rio Janeiro; and at the same time sent an express over land to the viceroy of Peru, requesting a remittance from the treasury chest at Lima, to enable him to attempt the voyage to the South Seas a second time, and to reverse the views of the English. The viceroy, however, remitted him no more than one half that

of the country, that he was obliged to go. The mission was now likely to all dangerous navigation, when the Affairs of the war I should have charged to his charge.

As the king had not greatly suffered from the war, he intended to be crowned, and made voyage to Madagascar, who arrived in the September. This officer November 17th, and arrived first at St. John, where he was met by Pinto, Captain of the ship.

It must here be observed, that in the winter had been a dispatch to the Viceroy of Mexico, and it had been intended that it was possible a part of the English might reach the South Seas, and it would be advisable for his excellency what ships he could intercept them in case they could reach our port. In consequence of this, the king had ordered

keep the sea so long, she quitted that station, and returned to Callao. Fortune then favoured the English; and the delays they met with, were the very means of their preservation.

But to return. Pizarro had not yet filled up the measure of his calamities. In 1745 he returned from Chili to Buenos Ayres, accompanied by Mindinuetta; when they found the *Asia* at Monte Vedis, which they had left nearly three years before, and resolved to return to Europe. They refitted her in the best manner possible; and to supply the deficiency of hands, they pressed many of the inhabitants of the place, some Portuguese smugglers, and a party of Indians, among whom was a chief, named Orellana.

With this motley and disaffected crew, Pizarro set sail about the beginning of November, 1745; having on board some English prisoners, whom the native Spaniards treated with much severity, as well as the forced companions of their voyage. Orellana suffered every insult and cruelty that malice could inflict, merely to shew superiority: this he bore with apparent resignation, while revenge rankled in his breast. He cultivated an intimacy with such of the English prisoners as could speak Spanish, a language he used with fluency, and sounding them at a distance, to learn their sentiments which were not sufficiently vindictive to draw out his confidence, he determined to trust to the resolution of ten faithful followers alone, of his own people, to emancipate himself and them from the slavery of their present condition.

Revenge is ingenious in executing its barbarous designs. Orellana had furnished himself and adherents with sharp pointed knives; and at their  
2 leisure

many of the principal officers were exhausted by night air on deck, Orellana's confederates having prepared their powder in a body to the door of the galley for which they were reprimanded, and ordered to be gone. Immediately, as had been ordered, two Indians drew off to each gang, the chief and six others set up the war cry, and brandishing their bows in one hand, while they held their knives in the other. in an instant the Spaniards at their feet, twenty of whom were killed on the spot.

The confusion now spread from this first attack is not to be described: many officers rushed into the great cabin, barricaded the door and extinguished the fire. Some concealed themselves among the rigging. All were afraid to resist, and death in the attempt.



darkness of the night, and the uncertainty of the extent of the conspiracy, filled the minds of the Spaniards with horror, and drove some of them to the desperate resolution of throwing themselves into the sea, rather than perish by the hands of enraged conspirators.

The Indians having cleared the quarter deck, the tumult in a great measure subsided; for those who remained were kept silent by their fears. At

Pizarro, having found means to converse with the windows and port holes with some of the crew, found, to his great satisfaction, that the English, whom he dreaded most, were all safe and quiet; and it was gradually discovered that the Indians alone were concerned in the

information recalled the resolution of Pizarro and his officers. They resolved to attack the Indians immediately, before the disaffected could recover their surprise and join them; and armed themselves with pistols, the only weapons within their reach, they slightly opened the cabin door and fired several shot among the conspirators without effect. At last Mindinuetta had the good fortune to shoot Orellana dead on the spot, his faithful companions abandoning all hopes of farther resistance, instantly leaped into the sea, and perished to a man.

As this singular insurrection was quelled, the quarter deck regained, after it had been some hours in the possession of this intrepid, but unfortunate chief and his countrymen.

Pizarro now continued his voyage without interruption, and arrived on the coast of Galicia, at the beginning of 1746, after having been absent from Europe considerably more than four years.

... whole, the po  
same quarter in any  
beyond a doubt, an  
example to latest poi

VOYAGE OF  
*DON GEORGE JUAN*  
AND  
*ON ANTONIO DE ULLOA*  
TO  
South America.

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THE Spaniards are by no means a literary nation, and as far as an intimate knowledge of our American settlements extends; foreigners want of opportunity, must be confessed deficient. It is therefore with pleasure we on the present voyage, not less distinguish accuracy and fidelity, than for the abilities of the writer, and the ample scope his situation affords him for enquiry and remark. The expedition, which gave rise to this narrative, was undertaken by the command of the King of Spain, and the original was published at the direction of his Majesty. In order to determine the figure of the earth, it was a desideratum to measure a degree of the meridian near the equator. For this purpose, Louis XV. had appli-

ed to the Spanish monarch to be permitted some of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris to Quito, which is situated near the equator, that they might make the necessary observations for solving a problem of such importance to the sciences in general, and to those of geography and navigation in particular. The King, not only yielding to this honourable solicitation, but animated with a desire of sharing in the success of so noble a design, appointed Don George de Ulloa and Don Antonio de Ulloa, both captains in the Spanish navy, and very able mathematicians, to accompany the French delegates to Quito, to assist them in an undertaking at once arduous and important.

These gentlemen embarked at Cadix on the 26th of May 1735; and after some impediment from contrary winds, without any other remarkable occurrence, came to an anchor in Callao Bay, on the 9th of July.

The city of Carthagena stands in 10 min. 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. north latitude, and in the longitude of 292 deg. 28 min. 36 sec. from the meridian of Paris. The variation of the needle, taken from several observations, found to be 10 degrees easterly.

The advantageous situation of Carthagena, the extent and security of its bay, and the great quantity of goods it attained of the commerce of that southern continent, soon caused it to be erected into a city, and the same circumstance contributed to its preservation and increase, so that it soon became the most esteemed settlement and staple of the kingdom; but, at the same time, these advantages also drew on it the hostilities of foreign nations, thirsting after its riches, or induced by

e of the place itself, have several times  
nd plundered it.

ity is situated on a sandy island, which,  
a narrow passage on the south-west, opens  
unication with that part called Tierra  
as far as Boca Chica. The land is so  
on the north side, that, originally, the  
from sea to sea was only thirty-five fa-  
but afterwards enlarging, forms another  
this side; and the whole city is, except-  
e two places, which are very narrow, en-  
rrounded by the sea. Eastward, it com-  
es by means of a wooden bridge: the  
tions, both of the city and suburbs, are  
ted in the modern form, and lined with  
e.

ity and suburbs of Carthagena are well  
, the streets being straight, broad, uni-  
d well paved. The houses are built of  
cept a few, which are of brick; but con-  
ly of only one story above the ground floor;  
tments, however, are well contrived.

ie houses have balconies and lattices of  
s being more durable, in this climate,  
n, which is soon corroded and destroyed  
noisflure and acrimonious quality of the  
air.

ie churches and convents are elegant and  
tly capacious; but there appears some-  
poverty in the ornaments, and some of  
nt what even decency requires.

irisdiction of the government of Cartha-  
ches eastward to the great River de la  
na, and along it southward, till winding  
borders on the province of Antioguia;  
stretches westward to the River of Da-  
rien 3

stead of advancing toward being w  
have gone backwards towards the  
All the children between a negro and  
non. are called *lanibos de negro*, *de n*  
*terceron*, &c.

These are the most known and com  
or castis. There are, indeed, several c  
ceeding from their intermarriages; bu  
various, even they themselves cannot  
tinguish them.

These castis, from the mulattoes, al  
Spanish dress, but wear very slight st  
count of the heat of the climate. Th  
mechanics of the city; the whites, wh  
oles or *chapitones*, disdaining such me  
tions, follow nothing below merchan  
it being impossible for all to succeed, g  
bers, not being able to procure suffici

wages a certain quota to their masters; subsisting themselves on the small remainder. The violence of the heat not permitting them to wear any clothes, their only covering is a small piece of cotton stuff about their waist; the female slaves go in the same manner. Some of these live at the farm houses, being married to the slaves who work there; while those in the city sell in the markets all kinds of eatables, and dry fruits, sweetmeats, cakes made of maize and cassava, and several other things about the streets. Those who have children sucking at their breasts, carry them on their shoulders, in order to have their arms at liberty; and when the infant is hungry, they give them the breast, either under the arm or over the shoulder, without taking them from their backs. This will, perhaps, appear incredible, but their breasts being left to grow, without any pressure on them, often hang down to their very waists.

In the house, the whole exercise of the ladies consists in sitting in their hammocks, and swinging themselves for air. This is so general a custom, that there is not a house without two or three, according to the number of the family. In these they pass the greater part of the day; and often men, as well as women, sleep in them, without minding the inconveniency of not stretching the body at full length.

Both sexes are observed to be possessed of a great share of wit and penetration, and also of a genius proper to excel in all kinds of mechanic arts. This is particularly conspicuous in those who apply themselves to literature, and who, at a tender age, shew a judgment and perspicacity, *which, in other climates, is attained only by a*  
long

long series of years, and the greatest a  
This happy disposition continues till t  
tween twenty and thirty years of age, a  
they generally decline as fast as they  
frequently, before they arrive at that  
they should begin to reap the advanta  
studies, a natural indolence checks th  
progress, and they forsake the scienc  
the surprising effects of their capacity i

The principal cause of the short c  
such promising beginnings, and of th  
turn so often seen in these bright g  
doubtless, the want of proper objects f  
ing their faculties, and the small hope  
preferred to any post answerable to  
they have taken : for, as there is in  
try neither army nor navy, and the  
ploysments very few, it is not at all  
that the despair of making their fortun  
method, should damp their ardor for e  
the sciences, and plunge them into id  
sure forerunner of vice. The same is  
the mechanic arts, wherein they early  
speedily decline, from the causes alr  
tioned.

Charity is a virtue in which all the i  
of Carthagera, without exception, ma  
particularly to excel; and did they no  
exert it towards European strangers



their own country, imagine that it is  
g their foot in the Indies, and their  
made \*.

n board the galleons, who are called  
are men without employment, stock,  
endation; who leave their country as  
nd, without licence from the officers,  
eek their fortune in a country where  
terly unknown. These, after travers-  
eets till they have nothing left to pro-  
lodging or food, are obliged to have  
o the last extremity, the Franciscan  
where they receive, not in a quantity  
o satisfy hunger, but barely to keep  
a kind of pap made of cassava, which,  
ves themselves will not eat it, the taste,  
d mortals never used to such food, may  
conceived. As this is their food, so  
ng is the entrance of the squares and  
es of churches, till their good fortune  
m in the way of hiring themselves to  
r going up the country, and who wants  
for the city merchants, standing in no  
m, shew no great countenance to these  
s. Affected by the difference of the  
ggravated by bad food, dejected and  
y the entire disappointment of their  
opes, they fall into a thousand evils,  
not well be represented; and among  
t distemper called, at Carthagena, Cha-  
or the distemper of the Chapitones,  
y other succour to fly to than Divine

ally applies to adventurers of all nations, in their  
onial settlements, and well deserves the attention  
and unexperienced.

Providence.

month, they came to an anchor in harbour.

The town of St. Philip de Porto Bello, according to their observations, stands in min. 35 sec. north latitude. This I discovered on the 2d of November 15 Christopher Columbus, who was so charmed by the extent, depth, and security, that he gave it the name of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbour.

The town stands near the sea, on the foot of a mountain surrounding the whole. Many of the houses are built with wood, and some the first story is of stone, and the second of wood: they are about one hundred in number, and most of them large and commodious. It is under the jurisdiction of a governor, who has the title of lieutenant-general, under the viceroy of Panama. At the east end of the town is a quarter called Guinea; because the negroes, whether slaves or free, have their habitations. This quarter is much crowded when galleons are in the harbour, most of the inhabitants of the town entirely quitting it at that season, for the advantage of labour.

In a large track between the town and the Castle, barracks are erected, and provided with the ships crews, who keep stalls for their meats, and other kinds of eatables, brought from Spain. But after the conclusion of the voyage, the ships are sailed, all those buildings are pulled down, and the town returns to its usual tranquillity and emptiness.

The Harbour of Porto Bello is extremely commodious for all sorts of ships or vessels, though its entrance is very wide, it is defended by Fort St. Philip de todo

## JUAN AND ULLOA.

on the north point of the entrance, which is but six hundred fathoms broad; but the south side being full of ridges of rocks, extended to some distance from the shore, a ship is obliged to stand to the north, through the deepest of the channel, which lies in the middle of the entrance, and thus continues in a straight direction.

On the south side of the harbour, and opposite the anchoring place, is a large castle, called *La Jago de la Gloria*; to the east of which, at a distance of about a hundred fathoms, begins a town, having before it a point of land projecting into the harbour. On this point stood a small fort, called *St. Jerom*, within ten toises of the houses. All these were demolished by Admiral *Vernon*, who, in 1739, made himself master of this port.

Among the mountains, which surround the whole Harbour of *Porto Bello*, beginning from *St. Philip de todo Fierro*, or the Iron Castle, and without any decrease of height, extending to the opposite point, one is particularly remarkable by its superior altitude, as if designed for the barometer of the country, by foretelling every change of weather. This mountain, distinguished by the name of *Capiro*, stands at the utmost extremity of the harbour, in the road to *Panama*.

Its top is always covered with clouds of a density and darkness seldom seen in this atmosphere; and from these, which are called the *capillo*, or cap, has possibly been corruptly formed the name of *Monte Capiro*. When these clouds thicken, increase their blackness, and sink below their usual station, it is a sure sign of a tempest: while on the other hand, their clearness and ascent

covered with impenetrable forests, or valleys, in which are thinly scattered farms.

The inclemency of the climate of is sufficiently known all over Europe. Strangers who come thither are affected even the natives themselves suffer in various ways. It destroys the vigour of nature, untimely cuts the thread of life. The cold, being augmented by the situation of the town, which is surrounded with high mountains without any interval for the winds, might be refreshed. The trees on the mountains stand so thick as to intercept the sun; and consequently hinder drying the earth under them: hence exhalations form large clouds, which descend themselves in violent torrents of rain. It is no sooner over, than the sun bursts afresh, and shines with his former brightness, though scarcely has the activity of his

## JUAN AND ULLOA.

ontinual inclemency, added to the fatigue of the seamen in unloading the ships, renders them weak and faint; and they, in order to revive their spirits, have recourse to brandy, of which there is, on these occasions, an incredible consumption. The excessive labour, immoderate heat, and the inclemency and unhealthfulness of the climate must jointly destroy the best constitutions, and produce those deleterious diseases which are so common in this country. But it is not the sailors alone who are subject to these diseases; the soldiers, who are strangers to the seas, and not conversant in the fatigues, are also attacked by them; and consequently, is a sufficient demonstration, that the other two are only collateral, though they tend both to spread and inflame the distemper.

On some occasions, physicians have been sent for from Carthagena, as being supposed to be better acquainted with the properest methods of curing the distempers of this country, and, from their experience, more able to recover the seamen: but they have been so little answered, that this intention has been almost universally given up. The galleons, or other European ships, which stay any time here, seldom leave it without burying half, or at least one-third, of their men; and hence this city has acquired, with too much reason, been termed the grave of the Spaniards; but it may, with much greater propriety, be applied to those of other nations who visit it.

The number of the inhabitants of Porto Bello, by reason of its smallness, and the inclemency of its climate, is very inconsiderable, and the greatest part of these are negroes and mulattoes, there being scarce thirty white families; for all who are engaged in commerce or their estates, are in easy circumstances,

times, even boys have fallen a prey to them ; and it is certain, that ravenous beasts, after tasting human flesh, prefer it to all others. Beside the snares usually laid for them, the negroes and mulattoes are very dexterous in encountering the tiger ; and some, even on account of the slender reward, seek them in their retreats. The arms, in this onset, are only a lance of two or three yards in length, made of a very strong wood, with the point of the same hardened in the fire ; and a kind of cimeter, about three quarters of a yard in length. Thus armed, they stay till the creature makes an assault on the left arm, which holds the lance, and is wrapped up in a short cloak of bays. Sometimes the tiger, aware of the danger, seems to decline the combat ; but his antagonist provokes him with a slight touch of the lance, in order, while he is defending himself, to strike a sure blow : for as soon as the creature feels the lance, he grasps it with one of his paws, and with the other strikes at the arm which holds it. Then it is that the person nimbly aims a blow with the cimeter, which he kept concealed in the other hand, and hamstringing the tiger, which immediately draws back enraged, but returns to the charge ; when, receiving another such stroke, is totally deprived of his most dangerous weapon, and rendered incapable of moving. After which the person kills him at his leisure ; and stripping off his skin, and cutting off the head, and the fore and hind feet, returns to the town, displaying those as the trophies of his victory.

Among the great variety of animals in the country, one of the most remarkable is the *Petero Ligero*, or Nimble Peter, an ironical name given it on account of its extreme sluggishness. It

The different species of monkeys, skipping in troops from tree to tree, hanging from the branches; in other places six or eight of them linked together, in order to pass a river; the dams with their young on their shoulders, throwing themselves into odd postures; and making a thousand grimaces, will perhaps appear fictitious to those who have never seen them. But if the birds be added, our reason for admiration will be greatly increased: for here is an amazing abundance, whose plumage glitters with all the colours of the rainbow.

On their arrival at Cruces, they were entertained by the alcalde of the town; and on the 27th set out on their journey to Panama, which they reached in the evening. They first waited on the president, who received them all in the most cordial and endearing manner.

Some indispensable preparations detained them longer at Panama than they expected. But at length every difficulty being surmounted, they embarked in the Bay of Panama, and directed their course towards the River Guiaquil.

Panama is built on an isthmus of the same name, the coast of which is washed by the South Sea. From the observations those mathematicians made here, the latitude of this city appears to be 8 deg. 5 min.  $48\frac{1}{2}$  sec. north. With regard to its longitude it is still doubtful, whether it is on the east or west side of the meridian of Porto Bello.

The houses in general, when our artists visited this city, were of wood, of one story, and a tiled roof, but large; and their disposition, and the symmetry of their windows, made a handsome appearance: a few were of stone. The streets,

a bishopric, and has had a court of inquisition pointed by the tribunal of inquisition gene.

The harbour of this city is formed by the shelter of several islands, particularly Neos, de Perico, and Flamenco: a anchoring place is before the second and called Perico. The ships here lie very safe distance from the city is about two leagues half, or three leagues. Both the round whole coast abound in a great variety of fish, among which are two kinds of cod smaller than the other; but the smallest the best.

At the bottom of the sea are a great pearls; and the oysters in which they are remarkably delicious. This kind is of great advantage to the inhabitants islands in this bay.

The harbour of Perico is the rendezv



signing: the women imitate the dress of the ladies of Peru. They wear girdles, and five or six chaplets, or rows of fine beads, about their necks, together with two or more gold chains, having some relics appendant from them. Round their arms they wear bracelets of gold, and strings of pearls, corals, or beugles.

Provisions of all kinds are very dear in this city and its district, occasioned by the large quantity required, and the great distance which they are brought, but this is amply compensated by the multitude and value of the pearls found in the oysters of the gulph; and particularly those near the Islands del Rey Tabago, and others to the number of forty-three, forming a small archipelago. There are few persons of substance near Panama, who do not employ all, or at least part of, their slaves in this fishery; the manner of which not being commonly known, it will not be improper to describe it here.

The owners of the negroes employ the most proper persons for this fishery; which being performed at the bottom of the sea, they must be both expert swimmers, and capable of holding their breath a long time. These they send to the islands, where they have huts built for their lodgings, and boats which hold eight, ten, or twenty negroes, under the command of an officer. In these boats they go to such parts as are known to produce pearls, and where the depth of the water is not above ten, twelve, or fifteen fathoms. Here they come to an anchor; and the negroes having a rope fastened round their bodies, and the other end to the side of the boat, they take with them a small weight to accelerate their sinking, and plunge into the water. On reach-

ing the bottom, they take up an oyster, which they put under the left arm; the second they hold in their left hand, and the third in their right: with these three oysters, and sometimes another in their mouth, they rise to breathe, and put them in a bag. When they have rested themselves a while and recovered their breath, they dive a second time; and thus continue, till they have either completed their task, or strength fails them. Every one of those negro divers is obliged daily to deliver his master a certain fixed number of pearls; so that when they have got the requisite number of oysters in their bag, they begin to open them, and deliver the pearls to the officer, till they have made up the number due to their master. The remainder is the property of the negroes.

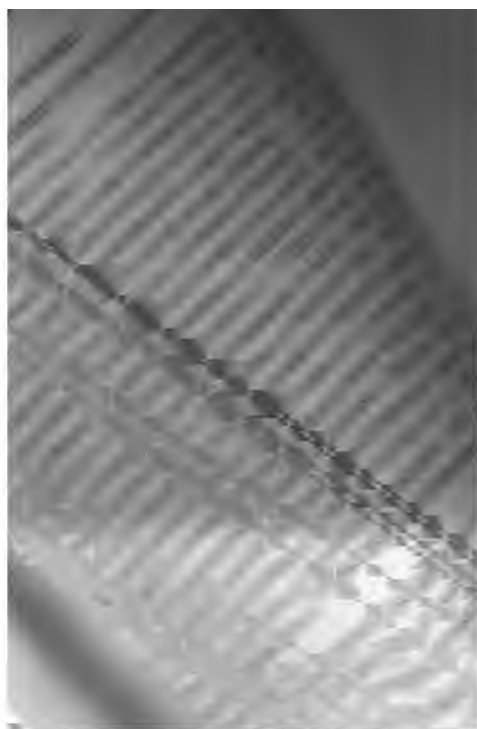
Beside the toil of this fishery, from the oysters strongly adhering to the rocks, they are also in no small danger from some kinds of fish, which either seize the negroes, or by striking on them, crush them to the bottom. The fishery on the whole coast is obnoxious to the same danger from these fish; but they are much more frequent where such riches abound. The taberones and tintoretas, which are of an enormous size, feed on the bodies of these unfortunate fishermen; and the mantas, or quilts, either press them to death, by wrapping their fins about them, or crush them with their prodigious weight.

Every negro, to defend himself against these animals, carries with him a sharp knife, with which, if the fish offers to assault him, he endeavours to strike it in a part where it has no power to hurt him; on which the fish immediately flies. The officers keep a watchful eye on these voracious creatures,  
and

and on discovering them, shake the rope, fastened to the negroes bodies, that they may be upon their guard.

Beside these pearls, the kingdom of Terra Firma was formerly equally remarkable for the fine gold produced by the mines in its territories ; and which consequently proved a very considerable addition to its riches. Part of these mines were in the Province of Veraguas, others in that part of Panama ; but most, also the richest, and whose metal was of the finest quality, were in the Province of Darien ; and, on that account, the constant objects of the miners. But the Indians revolting, and making themselves masters of the whole province, there was a necessity for abandoning these mines, by which means the greatest part of them were lost ; a few only remaining on the frontiers, which still yield a small quantity of gold.

Among the creatures eaten by the inhabitants of Panama, is an amphibious creature called guana. It resembles a lizard in shape, but is considerably larger, being generally about a yard in length. It is of a yellowish green colour, but of a lighter yellow on the belly than on the back, where the green predominates. It has four legs like a lizard, but its claws are much longer in proportion : they are joined by a web which covers them, and is of the same form with those of geese, except that the talons at the ends of the toes are much longer, and project entirely out of the web or membrane. Its skin is covered with a thin scale adhering to it, and which renders it rough and hard ; and from the crown of its head to the beginning of its tail, which is generally about half a yard, runs a line of vertical scales, each





On the 13<sup>th</sup> of March, they left the Bay of Santa Marta, and coasted along shore, within the Island of la Flata. On the 18<sup>th</sup>, they anchored in the mouth of the River Tumbez, where they remained till the 20<sup>th</sup>; when at six in the morning they got under sail, and on the 25<sup>th</sup>, at five in the evening, landed at Guayaquil, which stands in  $\text{leg. } 11 \text{ min. } 21 \text{ sec. south latitude.}$

Guiaquil is of considerable extent, taking up, on the banks of the river, from the lower part of the old town to the new, a space of nearly a mile. The breadth is at all proportions being found to be the same. All the houses of both towns are covered with them, and many of them are only thatched.

: but in order to prevent the spreading of fires, which this city has severely suffered on several occasions, such covering is now prohibited. Most of these conflagrations owed their rise to the levellence of the negroes, in order to revenge the punishments inflicted on them by their masters. As a farther precaution against fire, which they have so much reason to dread, the kitchens are placed twelve or fifteen paces from the houses; and they communicate by means of a long narrow gallery, resembling a bridge; but so slight-built, that, on the least appearance of fire in the kitchen, it is demolished in an instant; by which means the house is preserved.

The ground on which the new city is built, and the fazendas in its neighbourhood, are not to be travelled over either on foot or horseback during the winter; for being a spongy chalk, it is everywhere so level, that there is no declivity for carrying off the water: and therefore on the first

first rain it becomes a general slough. In this respect the old town has the advantage, being built on a gravelly soil, which is never impassable. This city is defended by three forts; two on the river near the city, and the third behind it, guarding the entrance of a ravin. These are all built after the modern method of fortification, but before they were erected, it had only a platform, which is still remaining in the old town. All the churches and convents are of wood, except that of St. Domingo, still standing in the old town, which is of stone; the great solidity of the ground in that part being sufficient for supporting buildings of this kind.

The city and its jurisdiction are under a corregidor, nominated by the king, who holds his office during five years. Notwithstanding he is subordinate to the president and audience of Quito, he appoints the deputies in the several departments of his jurisdiction, both for the police and civil government. Guayaquil contains, in proportion to its dimensions, as many inhabitants as any city in all America; the continual resort of strangers, drawn thither by commerce, contributing very greatly to increase the number, generally computed at twenty thousand.

Though the heat here is equal to that of Panama or Carthagena, yet the climate distinguishes itself in the colour of the human species; and if a certain author has styled it the equinoctial low countries, in allusion to the resemblance it bears to the Netherlands of Europe; it may, with equal propriety, bear that appellation from this singularity, namely, that all the natives, except those born from a mixture of blood, are fresh coloured, and so finely featured, as justly to be called the handsomest, both in the Province of Quito

to, and even in all Peru. To  
 vantages, bestowed by nature  
 manner on the inhabitants, it  
 less pleasing charms of elegance.

From the commerce of this  
 would imagine it richer than it  
 ropeans, who have raised any  
 here, when they have no immov  
 tain them, retire to Lima, or  
 Peru, where they may improve  
 greater security.

The cocoa tree abounds in th  
 generally not less than eightee  
 high. It begins from the grou  
 into four or five stems, accordin  
 the root, from whence they al  
 are generally between four and  
 diameter; but their first growt  
 direction, so that the branches  
 and separated from one anothe  
 the leaf is between four and  
 breadth three or four. It is  
 and terminates in a point, like  
 orange tree, but with some di  
 From the stem, as well as the b  
 pods which contain the cocoa.

The first appearance is a w  
 very large, whose pistil contain  
 the pod, which grows to the l  
 ven inches, and four or five in b  
 a cucumber in shape; and stri  
 dinal direction, but deeper than

The colour of the pod, while  
 nearly resembling that of the l  
 rived at its full perfection, it  
 to a yellow. The shell which



smooth, and clear. When the fruit is arrived at its full growth, it is gathered, and being cut into slices, its pulp appears white and juicy, with small seeds, regularly arranged; and at that time of no greater consistence than the rest of the pulp, but whiter, and contained in a very fine, delicate membrane, full of liquor, resembling milk, but transparent, and something viscid. Its taste is a sweetish acid; but in this country is thought promotive of fevers. The yellowness of the pod indicates that the cocoa begins to feed on its substance, to acquire a greater consistence, and that the seeds begin to fill; the colour gradually fading till they are fully completed; when the dark brown colour of the shell, into which the yellow has deviated, indicates the proper time to gather it.

This tree produces its fruit twice a year, and in the same plenty and goodness. The quantity gathered throughout the whole jurisdiction of Guiaquil amounts at least to fifty thousand cargoes.

The cocoa trees delight so excessively in water, that the ground where they are planted must be reduced to a mire; and, if not carefully supplied with water, they die. They must also be planted in the shade, or at least defended from the perpendicular rays of the sun. Accordingly they are always placed near other large trees, under the shelter of which they grow and flourish.

The navigable part of the river of Guiaquil extends from the city to the customhouse at Babahoyo, the place where the goods are landed. This distance is twenty-four leagues and a half; and to Caracol, the landing place in winter, twenty-eight and a half.

The borders of this river, together with those of its creeks and canals, are decorated with country seats, and cottages of poor people of all casts, having here both the convenience of fishing and agriculture; and the intermediate spaces filled with such a variety of thickets, that art would find it difficult to imitate the delightful landscape here exhibited by nature.

The principal and most common materials used in building on these rivers, are canes; these also form the inward parts, as walls, floors, and rails of the stairs. The larger houses differ only in some of the principal pieces, which are of wood. The method of building is, to fix in the earth eight, ten, or twelve pieces of wood, more or less, according to the dimensions of the house, forked at the top, and of a proper length; all the apartments being on the first story, without any ground floor. Beams are then laid across on these forks, at the distance of four or five yards from the ground. On these beams, canes are laid in such a manner as to form a kind of rafters; and over these, boards of the same canes, a foot and a half in breadth, which form as firm and handsome a flooring as if of wood. The partitions of the several apartments are of the same materials; but the outer walls are generally latticed, for the free admission of the air. The principal beams of the roof of large houses are of timber, the rafters of cane, with smaller ones in a transverse direction, and over these vijaua leaves. Thus a house is built with very little expence, though containing all the necessary conveniencies. With regard to the poorer sort, every one's own labour serves to procure him a habitation. The lower part both of these houses, as well as those in the greatest part

f the jurisdiction of Guiaquil, are entirely without having any fence, except the posts and beams by which the building is supported. The ground floor is wholly useless in the rainy season, when all the country is turned to mud. The upper houses, however, as they stand beyond the reach of inundations, have ground floors, furnished like the lower apartments.

The inhabitants have their canoes for passing from one house to another; and are so dexterous in the management of these skiffs, that a little ventures alone in a boat so small and slight, another less skilful would overset in stepping out.

On account of the continual rains in winter, and the flight of the materials with which these houses are made, it renders it necessary to repair them during the rainy season; but those of the poorer sort, which are of wattle, must be every year rebuilt.

The vessels used upon this river are chatas, canoes, and balzas, or rafts, a name which sufficiently explains their construction, but not the method of managing them; which these Indians, strangers to the arts and sciences, have learned from necessity. The balzas, called by the Indians jangadas, are composed of five, seven, or nine beams, of a sort of wood, which, though known here only by the name of balza, the Indians of Darien call puerco; in all appearance, is the ferula of the Latins, mentioned by Collumella. It is a whitish, soft wood; and so very light, that a boy can easily carry a log of it, three or four yards in length, and a foot in diameter.

Balzas are not only used on rivers, but small boats are made at sea on them; and sometimes go as far as Paita. Their dimensions being different,

different, they are also applied to different some of them being fishing balzas; some carry sorts of goods from the customhouse to Guayaquil and from thence to Puna, the Salto de Tuza, and Paita; and others, of a more curious and elegant construction, serve for removing families from their estates and country houses, having the convenience as on shore, not being in the least agitated on the river; and that they have a convenient room for accommodations, may be inferred from the length of their beams, which are from ten or fifteen fathoms, and about two feet, and a half diameter; so that the nine beams which they consist, form a breadth of between twenty and twenty-four feet, and proportioned to those of seven, or any other number of beams.

The thickest beam of those which compose a balza, is placed so as to project beyond the stern in its after-parts, and to this is lashed the other beams on each side, and thus successively the whole are secured; that in the middle being the principal piece, and thence the number of beams is always odd. The larger sort of balzas usually carry between four and five hundred tons, without being damaged by the water; the waves of the sea never run over the beams, neither does the water splash up between the beams, the balza always yielding to the motion of the waves.

Hitherto we have only mentioned the construction and uses they are applied to; but the singularity of this floating vehicle is, that it sails without masts, sails, and works as well, in contrary winds as ships with a keel, and makes very little leeward. This advantage it derives from another method of steering than by a rudder; namely, by

boards, three or four yards in length, and half a yard in breadth, called *gueras*, which are placed vertically both in the head and stern, between the main beams, and by thrusting some of these deep in the water, and raising others, they bear away, luff up, tack, lay to, and perform all the other motions of a regular ship.

The increase of fish in this river is greatly hindered by the prodigious numbers of alligators: an amphibious creature, found both in the rivers and the adjacent plains; though it is not often known to go far from the banks of the river. When tired with swimming, they leave the water, bask themselves in the sun, and then appear more like logs of rotten wood, thrown ashore by the current, than living creatures; but upon perceiving any vessel near them, they immediately throw themselves into the water. Some are so large, as to exceed five yards in length. During the time they lie basking on the shore, they keep their huge mouths wide open, till filled with flies and other insects, when they suddenly shut their jaws, and swallow their prey. Whatever may have been written with regard to the fierceness and rapacity of this animal, our company of artists found, from experience, that they avoid man; and on the approach of any one, immediately plunge into the water. Its whole body is covered with scales, impenetrable to a musket ball, unless it happens to hit him in the belly, near the fore legs, the only part vulnerable.

The alligator is an oviparous creature. The female makes a large hole in the sand, near the brink of a river, and there deposits her eggs, which are nearly equal to those of an ostrich, and as white as those of a hen, but much more solid.

She generally lays about a hundred, continuing in the same place till they are all deposited, which is a day or two. She then covers them with the sand; and the better to conceal them, rolls herself, not only over her precious depositum, but to a considerable distance. After this precaution she returns to the water, till natural instinct informs her, that it is time to deliver her young from their confinement, when she comes to the spot, followed by the male, and tearing up the sand, begins breaking the eggs, but so carefully that scarce a single one is injured, and a whole swarm of little alligators are seen crawling about. The female then takes them into the water; but the watchful gallinazos, a large bird, very common in these parts, makes use of this opportunity to deprive her of some; and even the male alligator, who indeed comes for no other end, devours what he can, till the female has reached the water with the remaining; for all those which either fall from her back, or do not swim, she herself eats; so that out of such a formidable brood happily not more than four or five escape.

When these creatures cannot find fish to appease their hunger, they betake themselves to the meadows bordering on the banks of the river, and devour calves and colts; and, in order to be more secure in seizing their prey, take the opportunity of the night, that they may surprise them in the sleep; and it is observed, that those alligators which have once tasted flesh, become so fond of it as never to take up with fish, but in cases of necessity. Their voracity has been often felt by the boatmen, who, by inconsiderately sleeping with one of their arms or legs hanging over the side of the boat, these animals have seized, and drawn

the whole body into the water. The inhabitants of those places where they abound, are very industrious in catching and destroying them. Their usual method is by a casonate, or piece of hard wood, sharpened at both ends, and baited with the lungs of some animal. This casonate they fasten to a thong, the end of which is secured to the shore. The alligator, on seeing the lungs floating on the water, snaps at the bait, and thus both points of the wood enter into his jaws, in such a manner, that he can neither shut nor open his mouth. He is then dragged ashore, where the Indians bait him like a bull, knowing that the greatest damage he can do, is to throw down such as, for want of care or agility, do not keep out of his reach.

As soon as the French and Spanish artists arrived at Guiaquil, the corregidor dispatched a messenger to the magistrate of Guaranda, that he might order carriages to the port of Caracol, for conveying them and their baggage to the mountains; but the passage being then impracticable, they were obliged to continue at Guiaquil till the summer, when, on receiving advice, that the mules provided by that magistrate were on the road to Caracol, they immediately embarked, on the 3d of May 1736, on-board a large chata, and reached that place on the 11th. The tortures they endured on the river, from the mosquitoes, were beyond imagination. The most dismal night they spent in this passage, was when they came to an anchor near a large, handsome house, but uninhabited, for they had no sooner seated themselves in it, than they were attacked on all sides with innumerable swarms of mosquitoes, so that *it was impossible for a person susceptible of feel-*  
ing

multitudes.

At day break, they could not without look upon each other; their faces were and their hands covered with painful which sufficiently indicated the condition of other parts of their bodies, exposed to the bite of these insects. The following night they moved up their quarters in a house inhabited free from mosquitoes, though in much numbers than before. On informing the leader of the deplorable manner in which they had passed the preceding night, he gravely told them, that the house they so greatly complained of, was forsaken on account of its being the place of a soul: to which one of the company answered, that it was much more natural that the house was forsaken on account of its being a place of a body.

All the road, from Caracol to the Ojeda, was deep and boggy, that the beasts, at e



them, so that those who had recourse to this expedient, were soon forced to deliver up their whole body to these tormenting creatures.

On the 16th, at noon, they passed by a place called Memarumi, or Mother of Stone, where there is an inconceivably beautiful cascade. The rock, from which the water precipitates itself, is nearly perpendicular, and fifty fathoms in height; and on both sides bordered with lofty and spreading trees. The clearness of the fluid dazzles the sight, which is, at the same time, charmed with the lustre of the volume of water formed in its fall; after which it continues its course in a bed along a small descent, and is crossed by a road. From thence they continued their journey, and after crossing the river twice on bridges, but with equal danger as in fording it, they arrived, at two in the evening, at a place called Tarigagua, where they rested in a large structure of timber, covered with vijana leaves, built for their reception.

At Tarigagua the traveller often sees instances of the effects of two opposite temperatures, in two persons happening to meet, one of them coming from Guiaquil, and the other from the mountains; the latter finds the heat so great, that he is scarce able to bear any clothes, while the former wraps himself up in all the garments he can procure. The one is so delighted with the warmth of the water of the river, that he bathes in it; the other thinks it so cold, that he avoids being spattered by it. Nor is the case very different, even in the same person, who, after a journey to the mountains, is returning to Guiaquil; or vice versa, *provided the journey and return be made at the same season of the year.*

At a quarter past nine in the morn-  
 ing began to ascend the mountain of San J-  
 seph, of which is at Tanigagua, and ar-  
 rived at a place called, by the Indians, (C-  
 on of Canes, where they halted.

The ruggedness of the road from  
 leading up this mountain, is not easily  
 It gave our artists more trouble and fear  
 all the dangers they were every moment  
 than all they had experienced in their t-  
 rips. In some parts the declivity is so gr-  
 mules can scarce keep their footing; a-  
 the activity is equally difficult. In s-  
 the road is so narrow, that the mules  
 room to set their feet; and in others  
 series of precipices. Besides these ro-  
 ther paths, are full of holes, or came-  
 three quarters of a yard deep, in which  
 put their fore and hind feet; so that  
 they draw their bellies and rider's legs  
 ground. Indeed these holes serve as  
 out which the precipices would be in s-  
 fore impracticable. But should the cr-  
 pon to put his foot between two of t-  
 or not place it right, the rider falls, an-  
 side of the precipice, inevitably perish.

These holes, or camelones, as they  
 render all this road very toilsome and  
 being, as it were, so many obstacles t-  
 mules; though the danger is even grea-  
 parts where they are wanting; for, as th-  
 extremely steep and slippery, from the  
 is chalky, and continually wet, so the  
 quite impracticable, did not the Indi-  
 and dig little trenches across the roa-  
 spades, which they carry with them.

pose; and thus both the difficulty and danger of these craggy paths are greatly lessened. This work is continual; every drove requiring a repetition of it: for in less than a night, the rain utterly destroys all the trenches cut by several hands, the preceding day. The trouble of having people going before to mend the road, the pains arising from the many falls and bruises, and the disagreeableness of being covered with dirt, and wet to the skin, might be the more cheerfully supported, were they not augmented by the sight of such frightful precipices and deep abysses, as must fill the traveller's mind with terror.

The manner of descending from these heights is not less difficult and dangerous. In order to understand this, it is necessary to observe that, in these parts of the mountains, the excessive steepness will not admit of the camelones being lasting; for the waters, by their continually softening the earth, wash them away. The mules themselves are sensible of the caution requisite in these descents; for coming to the top of an eminence, they stop, and having placed their fore feet close together, as in a posture of stopping themselves, they also put their hinder feet together, but a little forwards, as if going to lie down.

In this attitude having, as it were, taken a survey of the road, they slide down with the swiftness of a meteor. All the rider has to do, is to keep himself fast in the saddle, without checking his beast; for the least motion is sufficient to disorder the equilibrium of the mule, in which case, they both unavoidably perish. The address of *this creature* is here truly wonderful, for in the rapid motion, when they seem to have lost government of themselves, they follow ex

the different windings of the road, as if they had before accurately reconnoitred, and previously settled in their minds, the route they were to follow, and taken every precaution for their safety amidst so many irregularities.

But the longest practice of travelling these roads, cannot entirely free the mules from a kind of dread or horror, which appears when they arrive at the top of a steep declivity : for they stop without being checked by the rider ; and if he inadvertently endeavours to spur them on, they continue immoveable ; nor will they stir from the place till they have put themselves in the above-mentioned posture. Now it is that they seem to be actuated by reason ; for they not only attentively view the road, but tremble and snort at the danger ; which, if the rider be not accustomed to these emotions, cannot fail of filling him with terrible ideas. The Indians go before, and place themselves along the sides of the mountain, holding by the roots of trees, to animate the beasts with shouts, till they at once start down the declivity.

They now began to descend with more ease towards the province of Chimbo, attended by the provincial alcalde, and the most eminent persons of the town. After complimenting them in the most cordial manner on their arrival, they proceeded together, and within a league of the town were met by the priest, a Dominican, accompanied by several of his order, and a number of the inhabitants, who also left the town on the same friendly occasion : and, to heighten the ceremony, had brought with them a troop of *cholos*, or Indian boys. In this manner the *cavalcade* entered the town, on which all the bell-


place were rung, and every house resounded with the noise of trumpets, tabors, and pipes. Expressing to the corregidor their surprise and reception, as a compliment far above their expectations, he informed them, that it was not at all extraordinary, it being no more than what was common and practised, when persons of any appearance entered the town; and that there was no small union between the several towns in paying congratulations.

After they had passed the mountains beyond Cuzco, the whole country, within the reach of their view, during a passage of two leagues, was a vast and open plain, having neither trees nor mountains, and being covered with fields of wheat, barley, maize, and other grain, naturally affording our artists great pleasure.

The corregidor entertained them in his house at Cuzco till the 21st of the same month, when they continued their journey to Quito; whither they arrived, without meeting with any remarkable occurrences, in a few days.

At the extremity of a spacious plain, called Tumbabamba, stands the city of Quito; on which they entered at five in the evening on the 29th. The president of the province, besides providing apartments for them in the palace of the audiencia, entertained them the first three days with great honor, during which they were visited by the governor, the auditor, the canons, the regidores, and other persons of any distinction, who seemed to vie with each other in their civilities.

Our artists found, from accurate observations, that the city of Quito is situated in latitude 0 deg. 33 sec. south, and in 298 deg. 15 min. or 61 deg. 44 min. 15 sec. west longitude, from



tainsof Pichincha, not less famous am  
for their great height, than among tl  
the great riches they are imagined  
The city is built on the acclivity o  
tain, and surrounded by others of  
height, among the breaches, or gua  
are called here, which form the emi  
chinchu. Some of these breaches a  
derable depth, and run quite throu  
great part of the buildings stand  
This renders the streets irregular, a  
uneven, some parts of the city being  
ascents, descents, and summits of t  
The city, with regard to magnitu  
compared to one of the second orde  
but the unevenness of its situation is  
advantage to its appearance.

Near it are two spacious plains : b  
are interspersed with seats and cult  
which greatly add to the prospect fi

erving the remembrance of their conquests, by building on the site of the ancient capital of the Indians, who made choice of such places for erecting their towns; probably from their being better adapted for defence. Besides, the Spaniards, during the infancy of their conquest, little imagined this place would ever increase to its present magnitude. Quito, however, was formerly in a much more flourishing condition than at present.

Pichincha, in former times, was a volcano; and even some fiery eruptions have been known since the conquest. At present no fire is ejected, nor does there any smoke issue from it. The highest part of Pichincha is covered with ice and snow, considerable quantities of which are brought down to the city, and mixed with the liquors drank by people of fashion.

The principal square in Quito has four sides, in one of which stands the cathedral, and in the opposite the episcopal palace; the third side is taken up by the townhouse; and the fourth by the palace of the audience. It is very spacious, and has in the centre an elegant fountain. It is, indeed, rather disfigured than adorned by the palace of the audience; which, instead of being kept in repair, the greatest part of it has been suffered to fall into ruins; only a few halls and offices being taken any care of. The principal streets are paved; but those which are not, are almost impassable after rain, which is here very common.

Beside the principal square, there are two others in Quito, and both very spacious, together with several others that are smaller. In these the greatest part of the convents are situated, at

thence make a very handsome appearance to the fronts and portals of those edifices dedicated to religion, being adorned with all the ornaments of architecture, particularly the coats of arms of the Franciscans, which being wholly of brass, must have cost an immense sum. The cathedral, besides the richness of its furniture, is splendidly adorned with tapestry hangings and other decorations.

Among the courts, whose sessions are held at Quito, the principal is that of the royal audience, instituted in 1563, and consists of a president, four auditors, and a royal fiscal, all performing other high official situations in the province. There is, likewise, another fiscal, called *procurador de los Indios*, who solicits for the Indians when injured, pleads in their defence. The jurisdiction of this court extends to the utmost parts of the province, and from its decisions there is no other appeal than to the council of the Indies.

Here are also established a tribunal de *recurso de fuerza*; a treasury for the effects of persons deceased; a very excellent institution, though frequently abused; and a court of inquisition, under which military and familiars appointed by the holy office of Lima.

The cathedral chapter consists of the dean, and other dignitaries, who enjoy considerable revenues. This church was erected into a cathedral in 1545, and among other festivals celebrated in it with extraordinary magnificence are those of Corpus Christi, and the Conception of our Lady; at which all persons of eminence assist. But the singular pomp of the procession of the host in the former, and the dance of the Indians must not be omitted.



A month before the celebration of the feasts, it is customary for the parish priests, throughout the province, to select a number of Indians, who are to be the dancers. These immediately begin to practise the dances they used before their conversion. Their music is the pipe and tabor; and the most extraordinary of their motions are a few awkward capers, little suited to the European taste. Within a few days of the solemnity, they dress themselves in a doublet, shirt, and woman's petticoat, adorned with the utmost finery. Over their stockings they wear a kind of buskins, with a number of bells. Their faces are covered with a sort of mask formed of various-coloured ribbons. Dressed in this fantastical garb, they proudly call themselves angels, spend the day in roving about the streets, and dancing to gain the applause of the ignorant multitude. But what is most surprising, without any pay or view of interest, they continue this exercise a whole fortnight before the grand festival, and a month after it, regardless of their families, their duties, or themselves\*.

Soon after our artists arrived at Quito, they determined to continue the series of the triangles for measuring an arch of the meridian to the south of that city: the company accordingly divided themselves into two bodies, consisting of French and Spaniards, and each retired to the part assigned them. Don George Juan and M. Godin, who headed one party, went to the mountain of Pambamarca; while M. Bouger, De la

\* Such are the arts of popery to gain converts, by amusing weak minds with unmeaning shows and ridiculous ceremonies. The Indian converts to Christianity, in general, are indulged in all their original absurdities: if they are submissive to the priest, it is enough.



the equinoctial, where it was not  
they had most to fear from the heat  
pain was occasioned by the intense

Their first scheme was to pitch  
each company ; but on Pichincha  
ness of the summit would not admit  
the party were obliged to be content  
hut of the smallest dimensions, for  
scarcely all creep into it. The  
one of the highest crags of a  
one hundred fathoms above the  
the desert of Pichincha. The appen  
pendous rock was so craggy, for  
way, as only to be climbed on foot  
form it, cost them four hours of  
and pain, from the violent effort  
and the extreme subtilty of the

The artists generally kept warm  
which they were obliged to do, to  
selves from the severity of the

were involved in tempests of thunder and rain, they enjoyed a delightful serenity; the wind was abated, the sky clear, and the enlivening rays of the sun moderated the severity of the cold. But when the clouds rose, their density rendered respiration difficult; the snow and hail fell incessantly; and the wind returned with all its violence; so that it was impossible to overcome the apprehension of being blown down the precipice, or of being buried in the daily accumulation of ice and snow.

Sometimes they were alarmed with the loud reports of enormous fragments of rocks tumbling from their beds; and this, in the night time, was peculiarly awful. The days too were often little better than the nights; and the intervals, when it was possible to pursue their business, were found insufficient to make any progress; but they still persevered, in hopes that the weather might mend.

Their servants and attending Indians were so benumbed with the cold, that it was with great difficulty they could get them to quit their tent, where they kept a continual fire. All that our artists could obtain from them, was to take their turns in the labour; and even then they set about it unwillingly, and performed it very slowly.

It may be easily conceived what this company suffered from the asperities of such a climate. Their feet were swelled and so tender, that they could not even endure the heat of a fire; and walking was attended with extreme pain. Their hands were covered with chilblains; their lips swelled and chopped; and almost every motion, in speaking or eating, drew blood. They were, indeed, little disposed to laugh; but if at any time they did, the extension of the jaws occasioned such fissures as were painful for some days.

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cold, or fatigu-  
their observati-  
parts of the de-  
was in passio-

After the  
use of a field  
ferable to the

tents in sheltered situations, but afterwards re-  
solving to make them answer the purpose of sig-  
nals, to save trouble, they removed them to more  
exposed spots, where the impetuosity of the wind  
sometimes blew them down.

From what has been observed, it will follow,  
that to form a right judgment of the happy tem-  
perature of the air of Quito, experience must  
correct the errors which mere speculation would  
teach; as without that unerring guide, or the  
evidence of history, who would imagine, that in  
the centre of the torrid zone, or rather under the  
equinoctial, the heat is not only very tolerable,  
but even the cold, in some places, insupportably  
severe; and that others enjoy all the pleasures  
and advantages of a constant spring, their fields  
being covered with perpetual verdure, and ena-  
melled with flowers of the brightest hues? The  
mildness of the climate, free from the extre-

of three weeks our artists spent on  
then, at last, despairing of being able  
observations of the angles, from  
ity of seeing their signals from one  
the other, they descended to a lower  
a more favourable region. How-  
all retained their former habitation  
three months longer; when having  
the observations which particularly  
chinchu, they proceeded to others;  
er of inconvenience,  
es where they made  
sarily on the highest  
despite they enjoyed,  
on to another.

Each company made  
ugh small, was pre-  
they pitched their

of heat and cold, and the constant equality of the nights and days, render a spot, which the ancients deemed uninhabitable, not only pleasant but fertile. Nature, indeed, has scattered her blessings round Quito with such a liberal hand, that this country surpasses those of the temperate zones, where the vicissitudes of summer and winter, and the transition from heat to cold, cause the extremes of both to be more sensibly felt.

The circumstances which render this country so delightful, arise from an union of different qualities so well blended, that they could not be separated without a painful chasm. The principal circumstance is an elevated situation; and thus, not only the reflection of the heat is diminished, but the winds are more subtle, and congelation more natural.

The fertility of this country would appear to many incredible, did not the consideration of the equality and benignity of the climate enforce its probability. For both the degrees of cold and heat are so happily determined, that the moisture continues, and the earth seldom fails of being cherished by the fertilizing beams of the sun some part of every day. Hence, the fruits and beauties of the several seasons are seen here at one and the same time.

But though this is generally seen, yet there is a settled time for the grand harvest. Still, however, the most favourable season for sowing in one place is a month or two later or earlier than another, though distant only two or three leagues. Thus we sometimes see sowing and reaping going on at once, on different sides of the same hill, even on the same side, according to elevation, other natural determining circumstances.

advanced, relative to this fruitful and happy climate.

The generality of the villages being built on the sides of the mountains, have little regularity. Except the church and parsonage, they are generally constructed of mud.

While the Spanish artists were employed in their measurements in the province of Quito, they were summoned by the viceroy of Peru, to repair immediately to Lima, where their assistance was thought necessary to frustrate the designs of the English\*.

They readily obeyed the viceroy's order, and having furnished themselves with necessaries at Quito, they left that city on the 30th of October, determining to proceed by the way of Guaranda and Guayaquil, as being the best road.

They reached Salto on the 7th of November, and two days more arrived at Tumbez, through a country entirely waste; part of it being overgrown by the tides, and the other part dead sands, which reflect the rays of the sun so intensely, as to render it necessary to perform this journey generally in the night.

At Tumbez, Don Francisco Pizarro first landed in 1532. Along the banks of a river of the same name, all kinds of tropical fruits and grain are produced in great abundance: and the more distant parts of the country yield a kind of leguminous tree, called *algarrobo*, which bears a bean that serves as food for cattle.

From Tumbez they proceeded to Piura, which journey they performed, with difficulty, in fifty-four hours, along a road both tedious and dan-

\* Don Pedro de Arana's squadron was then employed in the

gerous. In the last stage of this route, they find a mine of cope, a kind of mineral tar, great quantities of which are exported to Callao, and other parts, where it is used in shipping; but it is said to burn the cordage.

The city of Piura was the first Spanish settlement in Peru. It was founded by Pizarro in 1531. It stands in 5 deg. 11 min. south latitude; and is the residence of the corregidor, whose jurisdiction extends on one side, along the vallies, and on the other, among the mountains. It has a river which contributes much to the convenience of the inhabitants, and to the fertility of the country; but in the summer season it generally fails, when they are obliged to dig wells in its channel.

Our artists continuing their journey, next reached Sechura, about ten leagues distant, the whole country between the two stages being a level, sandy desert. After resting here two days, they crossed the desert, and making some short halts for refreshments and rest, they arrived at Monope. The extent and uniform aspect of the plain through which they passed, together with the continual motion of the sand, which soon effaces tracks, frequently bewilder the most experienced guides. Their sagacity, however, in recognizing the right path is very remarkable; for by following the sand, which is more or less impregnated by the excrements of the mules, they determine the true direction.

Near Menope runs the river Pozuëlos, which becomes arid in summer. The instinct of the mules, used to travel this road, is surprising; for at four leagues distance they can smell the water.

water, and become so impatient that it is difficult to check them.

After passing through some unimportant towns, they reached Truxillo, in the valley of Chimbo. Notwithstanding its sandy soil, the situation is pleasant. It is surrounded by a brick wall; and its extent entitles it to be classed among cities of the third magnitude. Its distance from the sea is about half a league. The houses make a decent appearance.

In this climate there is a sensible difference between summer and winter. The country of this whole valley is extremely fertile, so that the inhabitants enjoy, not only abundance of all sorts of provisions for their own consumption, but make considerable exports, especially of wheat and sugars. About a league from the city is a river, whose waters are conducted, by various canals, through this delightful country. It would be uninteresting to enumerate all the places they visited; suffice it to say, that, after a long journey of two hundred and sixty-four leagues, the greater part of which they performed by night, they at last entered the city of Lima.

This city stands in the spacious and delightful valley of Rimac, an Indian word, which the Spaniards have corruptly changed into Lima. The original is derived from the name of an idol, to which the native Indians used to offer sacrifice; and, as it was supposed to return answers to the prayers addressed to it, they called it, by way of compliment, Rimac, or he who speaks.

According to the most accurate observations, it stands in 12 deg. 2 min. 3 sec. south latitude, and 80 deg. 32 min. 58 sec. west longitude from the meridian of Tenerife. Its situation is



one of the most advantageous that can be conceived, lying in a spacious valley, and at a proper distance, towards the north, bounded by the Cordillera des Andes, from whence some hills project into the valley.

The river of the same name washes the walls, and when not increased by the torrents from the mountains, is easily fordable. However, it has an elegant stone bridge over it, having at one extremity a gate of the finest architecture. This gate conducts to the grand square, which is very large and superb.

The form of the city is triangular, the base, or longest side, extending along the banks of the river. Its length is two-thirds of a league, and its greatest breadth two-fifths. It is surrounded by a brick wall, which answers its original intention, but possesses no regularity. The streets are paved, and lined by canals, which, being arched over, contribute to its cleanliness, without any inconvenience.

The houses for the most part are low, but commodious, and make a good appearance. They are all constructed in such a manner, and of such materials, as may best enable them to support the shocks of the earthquakes to which this city is so much devoted. These are the most dreadful disasters which attend Lima and the neighbouring country. So sudden and violent are these concussions of nature, that the interval between them is never of sufficient length to obliterate the remembrance of their tremendous consequences.

The earthquakes, however, though sudden, *have their presages*; one of which is a rumbling noise in the bowels of the earth, about a minute before the shock is felt, which seems to pervade

all the adjacent subterraneous parts. This is followed by the dismal howlings of dogs, which seem to have the first perception of the impending danger. On these alarms, the terrified inhabitants fly from their houses into the streets, with such precipitation, that if the calamity happens in the night, they appear quite naked. Nor does their terror end with the first shock, none venturing to return to their houses, even if they escape the first attack, lest a repetition should again involve them into greater calamity.

One of the most dreadful concussions of nature, felt by this unfortunate city, happened on the 20th of October 1687.

Another still more dreadful in its consequences, overtook it on the 28th of October 1746, at half past ten at night. In little more than three minutes, the greatest part of the buildings of every description was destroyed, burying under the ruins all those who had not been able to escape into the streets and squares; the only places of safety in these terrible convulsions. The fort of Callao, at the very same hour, sunk into similar ruins; but what it suffered from the earthquake in its buildings was trivial, compared to the catastrophe which ensued. The sea, receding to a considerable distance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, and instantly converted Callao into a sea; nothing remaining, except a piece of the wall of the fort of Santa Cruz, as a memorial of this terrible devastation. At that moment twenty-three ships, of different descriptions, were riding in the harbour: nineteen of which were absolutely sunk, and the other four, among which was the *St. Fermin* frigate, were

carried, by the irresistible force of the waves, a considerable way up the country.

This terrible inundation extended to other ports along the coast, which underwent the same fate as Lima. The number of inhabitants who perished in that city amounted to thirteen hundred, besides the maimed and wounded. At Callao, whose population was estimated at four thousand, only two hundred escaped; and twenty-two of these by means of the wall already mentioned.

From these horrible visitations, added to its never raining, the reader would naturally be led to think, that the country must of necessity be totally barren; the contrary, however, is the fact; for Lima enjoys an enviable fertility; and art and nature unite to supply that moisture which the clouds seem to withhold.

One of the principal cares of the incas was, the cutting and disposing, in the most advantageous manner, trenches or small canals, to convey the waters of the river to every part, and fertilize the soil. The Spaniards finding these useful works ready executed, have been at some pains to keep them in repair; and the country in consequence is irriguous and beautiful.

In the vicinity of the city are numerous gardens, full of the choicest fruits and herbs. The soil, however, is stony and sandy. The arable lands have a stratum of a foot or two of earth; but below that, loose stones. Hence it is evident, that this whole space was once overflowed by the sea, to the distance of some leagues beyond its present limits.

The rocks, too, in the most inland part of the bay, are perforated and smoothed like those washed by the waves, and undermined in the most ex-

some violent earthquakes, which or-  
m the same series. This peculiarity  
occurs in the walls of other towns than  
this.

During our visits there at Lima, the anxiety to put the country into the hands of France, in spite of the English, then at war with the four men of war, and to visit the coast of China, and to visit of Juan Fernandez\*, in order to attack Aqueduct, on its first appearance in seas. But after crossing there a storm, they returned to Callao, without the least information of any foreign ship seen in those seas: and immediately their unfinished mention of an American.

Before they had completed their work, the press arrived at Quito, with the participation of the English on their side.

they received the command of two frigates, fitted out to cruise on the coast of Chili.

Chili is celebrated for its fertility. Its plains, eminences, vallies, in thort the whole kingdom, is an object of admiration; for such is the exuberant fruitfulness of the soil, that every particle of it seems to teem with vegetative life. In consequence of this, agriculture is one of the most beneficial employments. This kingdom abounds likewise in mines of all kinds, particularly in those of gold and copper.

The manner of conducting the inland trade with the Indians in this quarter, is too remarkable to be omitted. These aborigines are not governed by caciques like those of Peru; the only homage they pay is to age; and therefore the oldest person of the family is respected as its governor. The Spanish trader begins with offering the chief of the family a cup of wine, after which he displays his wares, that the Indian may make his selection, mentioning at the same time the expected return. If they agree, the Spaniard makes him a present of some wine; and the Indian chief informs the community, that they may trade with that Spaniard as his friend. Relying on this protection, the Spaniard goes from hut to hut, recommending himself at first by giving the head of the family a glass of his wine. After this they enter on business; and the Indian having made his choice of what he wants, the trader proceeds, visiting the the different huts, till he has disposed of all his stock, without receiving any equivalent at the time.

He then returns to the habitation of the chief, calling on his customers in the way; and acquainting them that he is on his return home.

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The Indians  
their vicinity,

of the Spanish government for reducing them to  
subjection. For in this vast extent, when they  
find themselves pressed, they retire to more inte-  
rior parts, where, joining other nations, they re-  
turn in such numbers, that all resistance would  
be temerity.

Soon after our artists arrived in the bay of Con-  
ception, they joined the *Elperanza*, a Spanish  
man of war, commanded by Don Pedro Mendi-  
nuetta, who had found means to double Cape  
Horn and reach this port. Being quickly joined  
by Admiral Pizarro, who took upon him the  
command of the squadron, they sailed for Valpa-  
raiso, where they found the *Louis Erasme*, *Notre*  
*Dame de la Delivrance*, and the *Lys*, French ves-  
*sels*, which having been freighted as register  
*ships*, had touched there to vend their cargoes.

nation, not one of them fails to bring  
l returns to the chief's hut. Here  
ir leave of him, with all the appear-  
cere friendship; and sometimes the  
t him to the frontiers, and assist him  
ff the cattle he has received in ex-  
is goods.

these traders carried considerable  
wine and other inebriating liquors;  
g rise to tumults, which sometimes  
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capel, and others in  
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The whole fleet now sailed for Juan Fernandez, and thence to Callao, where they arrived on the 24th of June.

Our artists once more returned to Quito where they finished their measurements, and then proceeded to Lima, in order to obtain a passage for Spain. At Callao, however, they fell in with the *Deliverance* and *Lys*, French ships, preparing to sail for Europe. This was an opportunity not to be omitted; and accordingly Don George Juan embarked in the latter, and Don Antonio de Ulloa in the former.

They left Callao on the 22d of November, and were soon joined by the *Louis Erasme* and the *Marquis d'Antin*; but the *Lys* springing a leak was obliged to return. The rest of the squadron, however, had the good fortune to double Cape Horn without meeting with the violent storms so frequently fatal to mariners in those latitudes. Having taken in supplies and repaired their shattered ships in the road of *Ferdinando de Narona*, on the coast of *Brasil*, on the 10th of June 1744, they again set sail, and flattered themselves that the danger of the voyage was now at an end. But on the 21st of July, they discovered two sail within three leagues of them, and soon approaching within cannon shot, the strangers hoisted English colours and formed their line, while the French, though little in a condition for fighting, likewise prepared for action.

The enemy, who afterwards proved to be privateers, were considerably superior in force. They were named the *Prince Frederic*, Captain *Talbot*; and the *Duke*, Captain *Morecock*. After a short contest, the *Marquis d'Antin* struck, after loss

her captain, and receiving several shots between wind and water.

The captain of the *Deliverance*, the headmost ship, seeing one of his consorts taken, prudently crowded sail and endeavoured to escape, while the *Louis Erasme* did the same. However the latter was soon obliged to yield; and while the privateers were occupied with each a prize, the *Deliverance* had the good fortune to escape.

The captain of the *Deliverance* began to felicitate himself on his fortune; and consulting with his officers what course was most advisable to steer, one of them, acquainted with *Louisbourg*, recommended that port, which being the shortest navigation, the captain yielded to his suggestions, after the plan had been approved of both by the officers and the passengers.

On the 13th of August, they saw a brigantine plying in for *Louisbourg*, on which the *Deliverance* hoisted French colours, which was answered by the other firing two or three guns. This, however, occasioned no uneasiness; and in a short time, two men of war coming out of the harbour, still they supposed these might belong to a squadron of their country's ships, guarding that important place; and that the brigantine might be some privateer, with a design on the fishery. And here the reader's imagination will picture the complacency and joy which filled every heart, when they fancied themselves approaching the end of all their disasters; and the keen disappointment they felt, when their visionary schemes of delight ended in the real miseries of captivity—for the place was then in the hands of the English; and they found it impossible to fight or fly.

The



The brigantine, which carried fifty guns, took possession of the Deliverance, and carried a very rich prize into port, while the two men of war, which were the Sunderland and the Chester, were ready to have yielded any requisite assistance.

Our author informs us, that all his secret papers were formed into a packet, and that he had given orders, that in case he should suddenly fall in any action, to have them thrown into the sea. When therefore it was found impracticable to escape, he threw the packet, loaded with bullets into the sea himself; but all the papers relative to the mensuration of the degrees of the meridian, together with the physical and astronomical observations, he saved; knowing that their contents were of universal concern, and that no national injury could be sustained from their inspection. But fearing lest they should be abused or confounded with others of less importance, he thought proper to acquaint the English captains on what service he had been employed, and recommended his manuscripts to their care.

Don Ulloa being sent to England, was confined at Fareham, a pleasant village at the bottom of Portsmouth harbour. "And here," says he, "I must not omit the courtesy and generosity of Captain Brett of the Sunderland, to all the prisoners of any rank, whom he not only admitted to his own table, but prevailed on the other officers to follow his good example; and who seemed to vie in civility towards us, and humanity towards the common men, sparing for nothing to alleviate our misfortunes."

Our author was committed to the care of Mr. Brookes, commissary for French prisoners, and paints his gratitude to him and to Mr. Rickman

who at the same capacity for the Spaniards, in the following colours. By the assistance of these gentlemen he was enabled to present a petition to the Duke of Bedford, then first lord of the admiralty, to obtain his papers; and the answer returned was honourable to Englishmen—they gave Ulloa to understand, that they were not at war with the arts and sciences, or their professors; that the British cultivated them, and that it was the glory of its ministers and great men to encourage a

Soon after he obtained permission to repair to London, to renew his solicitations with great effect. Here he met with the greatest attention from the great and learned, and acknowledges his sense of the favour received in a manner that shews

His papers having been examined by Mr. Folkes, president of the Royal Society, who made a very favourable report, they were immediately delivered up to him; and as a more illustrious testimony of esteem, he was admitted into the Royal Society, as a reward for what he had done in the service of mankind, by contributing to the improvement of science.

Don Ulloa, in summing up the favours received, gives this brilliant testimony to the national credit: "Actions like these," says he "convinced me of the sincerity of the English, their benevolence, and disinterested complaisance. I observed the tempers, customs, government, and police of this praise-worthy nation, which, in its economical conduct, and social virtues, may serve as a pattern to the rest of the world."

Being next presented with his liberty, which had been granted on his first solicitation, our author embarked at Falmouth in the packet boat, and reached Madrid on the 26th of July 1746.

Soon after his arrival, his sovereign ordered his papers to be published under his own patronage; and, from the authentic memoirs with which he favoured the world, the preceding pages have been compiled. We with it always fell to our lot to record labours so meritorious, and to select from materials so interesting and correct.

END OF VOL. IV.













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